THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1942 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1942—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 209

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Russian Pact Extended; British Ban on Motoring; Ely May Quit Contest

The World's Day—July 31, 1942

Washington: Trade Pact With Russia Extended

The Russo-American commercial agreement of 1937 was extended for another year in an exchange of notes between the Soviet Ambassador, Maxim Litvinoff, and Secretary of State Hull which provide that it shall remain in force until Aug. 6, 1943, and thereafter, unless superseded by a more comprehensive agreement.

Issuance of a statement by Price Administrator Henderson, in which he reportedly took issue with Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes on the question of nation-wide gasoline rationing, was withheld by the Office of War Information whose director, Elmer Davis, recently said his office hoped to "harmonize" conflicting views of high officials before publication.

[Mr. Ickes' statement on fuel oil supplies: Page 1.]

The "big three" meat packers—Armour & Co., Swift & Co., and Wilson & Co., Inc.—agreed to audit records of their 800 branch houses and refund to dealer customers all above-ceiling charges for dressed beef and pork.

An increase of one cent a package on low-priced unadvertised brands of pancake and buckwheat pancake flour was approved by the Office of Price Administration.

A statement by Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes that the oil industry has uncovered a new capacity for making extra butadiene with which to increase the synthetic rubber output brought a comment from Rubber Co-ordinator Newhall that the increase already had been anticipated and included in the rubber production program.

Maxim Litvinoff, the Russian Ambassador, conferred at the White House with President Roosevelt amid indications that the Government is adhering to the counsel of its military advisers and is not ordering a hurried opening of a second front before adequate preparations are completed. [Page 1.]

Congressional Action on legislation authorizing expansion of shore facilities for this nation's greatly growing Navy at a cost of $974,634,000, including $30,000,000 for a secret weapon, was completed by the Senate.

Europe: Nonessential Driving Out in Britain

British motorists bent on ordinary private driving made their final appearance on the highways. Beginning tomorrow gasoline coupons will be issued only on proof of strictest necessity.

British concentration of industry and compulsory allocation of labor was the subject of conference which Henry Dinegar and Arthur Burns, U. S. War Production Board representatives, held with British officials in London.

Nazis executed eleven persons at Nancy, Occupied France, on charges of having committed sabotage and indulged in Communist activities.

France's part in the Nazi New Order became more apparent as new measures were taken to Nazify French industry and labor. [Page 7.]

Antiinvasion defenses in Belgium are being rushed by the Nazis and new airdromes in Belgium are being constructed in preparation for a possible second front, according to the Belgian Government in exile in London.

Two hundred Polish peasants were recently massacred by the Nazis for the alleged killing of a Nazi police officer in a Polish village of the Lublin district, it was reported in London Polish circles.

Heinrich Himmler, Nazi Gestapo Chief, has recently visited occupied Poland in what was presumed to presage a new wave of Nazi terror aimed at suppressing mounting Polish resistance, it was reported in Swedish dispatches.

New England: Ely May Withdraw From Contest

Joseph B. Ely, former Governor of Massachusetts, said at Springfield that he might withdraw from the race for Democratic nomination for United States Senator. [Page 2.]

Officers for the "Waves," new feminine branch of the Navy, will be trained at Smith College, Northampton, Mass. [Pages 2 and 8.]

The 25,000-ton aircraft carrier Essex, named for Essex, Mass., and first of a new class of powerful fighting vessels, was ready for launching at Newport News, Va. [Page 5.]

Depth charge, which had lain unexploded in Edgartown, Mass., harbor was exploded by Navy to remove menace to navigation. [Page 2.]

National: 200 Refugees Held in Detention Camp

Most of the 800 refugees who reached the United States aboard the Portuguese liner Nyassa at Baltimore, waited aboard ship for immigration, military, and naval intelligence officers. Nearly 200, whose passports were not in order, were placed in the Fort Howard detention camp.

Ralph Ingersoll, editor of the New York newspaper PM, was inducted into the Army as a volunteer. Mr. Ingersoll enlisted after his local draft board refused to change his 1-A classification following an appeal in the editor's behalf by Marshall Field, owner of the paper.

In the East: Axis Planes in Japanese Areas

Direct air communications between Japan and the Axis were reported by British sources in Cairo which declared that Italian planes are flying regularly between Italian territory—possibly Libyan air bases—and Japanese-occupied territory.

Cabinet resignation of the regime of Prime Minister Ali Soheily of Iran was announced following resignation of several Ministers, presumably over questions of internal policy.

Prime Minister John Curtin appointed Lieut. Gen. Vernon Sturdee, Chief of Australia's General Staff, to head the Australian military mission in Washington, replacing Lieut. Gen. E. K. Smart who was named to a similar post in London.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 4.

It's Dit-dit-dit-dah for Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST HARTFORD, Conn., July 31—It's "dit dit dit dah" now, not "dot dot dot dash" when you pronounce the "V" symbol in code.

Re-emphasizing what every code learner knows — that the "aural" method of learning is far better than the "visual"—the American Radio Relay League here announced the publication of a special code-learning booklet which will aid in teaching by the aural method.

The national association of amateur radio operators has designed this new booklet to fill the need for a guide to students of radiotelegraph code—which are many these days due to the needs of the armed services and civilian defense communication services.

The League, in fact, expects this manual to be used extensively in the numerous community evening radio training classes sponsored by its affiliated clubs throughout the country. It has also been approved by various official government agencies.

According to the League, even though an individual cannot secure the constant supervision of an experienced radio operator, he may feel confident to go ahead and study himself by this new method. Fundamental sounds are learned first, then letter sounds are learned integrally instead of as separate dots and dashes; in fact, the use of "dot" and "dash" is now "taboo." Instructions on sending, high-speed operation, copying to typewriter, and information on general operating data and code practice equipment are also included.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Friday, July 31, 1942

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Daily Features Page	17
Editorials	18
Financial Pages	13-15
Hollywood Letter	9
Radio Timetable	4
Real Estate Column	5
Rhode Island Letter	5
Sports Page	12
Theater and Arts	4
The Home Forum	10
Right Is Might	
Today's Woman	8
Traveltalks	9

Weather Predictions

WARM | SHOWERS | RAIN | COLD

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Roast Beef Dinners in 10 Days Forecast

Boston Committee that visited Washington reports 100 per cent cooperation from OPA.

End of Boston's beef shortage is expected "within the next 10 days," according to members of the meat dealers' delegation to Washington, who announced today, upon their return, that they had received "100 per cent cooperation from Office of Price Administration officials."

Prospects of roast-beef-for-dinner again they said are bright.

So seriously did government authorities regard New England's predicament that the War Department has promised to make an inventory of its own stores of beef and share them with the local market, if it is found that Army and Navy supplies are more than sufficient for immediate needs, committee members revealed this morning.

Another prospect of relief appeared, it was explained, in the apparent willingness of Washington officials to consider reversal of a ruling which now prohibits wholesale beef dealers from buying livestock and preparing their own supplies of beef instead of being forced to obtain supplies through the packer.

Primary Cause

Washington conferences and investigation revealed that the primary cause of Boston's difficulty lay in the fact that higher ceiling prices on beef in New York and other sections of the country permitted meat men in those sections to outbid Boston dealers in the market.

Harold Widetzky, counsel for the Boston Wholesale Meat Dealers' Association, in making this statement, added that the packers naturally sell their products where they can get the best price.

No guarantee has been given that the OPA will raise Boston's ceiling prices in order to adjust this situation, but Mr. Widetzky was decidedly hopeful that after the entire personnel of the OPA has had an opportunity to go into this phase of the problem it may be favorably inclined to such action.

To Complete Plans

Mr. Widetzky will return to Washington on Monday, he said, to complete the plans which have been formulated for adjustment of this sudden dearth of beef in many of the Eastern markets.

How long it may take the War Department to complete its inventory of beef stores on hand which might be shared with local markets the committee could not estimate, nor could it make any definite pronouncement as to all of the details of plans for relief submitted to the OPA.

"It can be stated, however," Mr. Widetzky said, "that plans are going forward and relief will be forthcoming within the next ten days."

Protests continued to burn the wires to Washington, with Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R), sending an urgent appeal from his home in Beverly to Price Administrator Henderson and Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard today, asking for "prompt steps to relieve the shortage."

Appeals to Government officials and New England Congressmen were also made by Kenneth J. Kelley, President of the New England Food Council of Meat Cutter and Food Store Employees Unions, A. F. of L., in behalf of his organization.

Saboteurs Lose Supreme Court Appeal; Russian Resistance Tightens at Don; Japanese Troops Mass Near Siberia

Soviets force advancing Nazis to defensive; offset enemy's gains in Caucasus.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

New Nazi gains in the Caucasus are offset by a dramatic stiffening of Russian resistance in the big bend of the Don—a resistance that in some instances appears to have forced advancing German units onto the defensive 80 miles northwest of Stalingrad.

The Germans claim that Axis troops driving toward the Caucasus oil fields have thrust spearheads 112 miles below the Don and there are reports that fighting is in progress for the town of Salsk, a junction on the last major rail line from the Caucasus to Stalingrad 100 miles southeast of Rostov.

The over-all picture, however, appears more encouraging than it has in several days.

In addition to halting the German thrust toward Stalingrad after Premier Stalin had called upon the Russians to emulate the examples of Russia's past heroes, Marshal Timoshenko began moving trainloads of reinforcements into the Don bend, suggesting that a Soviet counterattack might be impending.

The tone of the Russian press remains confident and the military expert of the Moscow News declared boldly that the German Army would not be able to score anything more than a few short-lived successes in separate sections of the front. The next few days should determine whether his deduction is correct. From this distance it would seem that Marshal Timoshenko must strike quickly if he is to prevent continued German advances into the Caucasus from splitting his forces in two.

The Germans, incidentally, are reported to have employed a new tactic in the fighting near Stalingrad—a modernized version of the Macedonian phalanx used by Alexander, with armored machines forming moving walls for infantrymen. The Russians say they smashed the new concentration.

London military quarters, meanwhile, reported that Japan had amassed 400,000 troops in Manchukuo and apparently was ready to attack Siberia at any hour.

Fresh speculation that an Allied invasion of western Europe might be near was stirred by the arrival in London of four high-ranking United

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Associated Press

'Curtiss Commando' Takes on Troops

American infantrymen walk a ramp into the spacious cabin of a C-46 during tests to determine how fast troops or mobile equipment may be flown to critical war points. The plane weighs about 50,000 pounds fully loaded, has a wing span of 108 feet, and is powered by two 2,000-horsepower engines. It is reported to be the largest twin-engine military aircraft in the world.

Smaller cargo plane output in greater numbers urged: Page 3.

Military Commission set up by President valid; trial proceeds before Army generals.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 31 — The Supreme Court today ruled against the contentions of the German saboteurs and in behalf of the war powers of the President of the United States.

With a speed unprecedented in recent history, the Court unequivocally rejected the appeal for civil trial.

Without even waiting to prepare a formal opinion, the Justices held the Presidentially appointed military commission completely valid and in effect ordered the commission to proceed with its business.

The fact is the commission had not even waited for the ruling. It had resumed the trial this morning and before the High Court had gathered to hand down its verdict at noon, Maj. Gen. Myron C. Cramer, Army Judge Advocate, concluded the Government's presentation of its cases, delivered the summation arguments and, it is assumed, asked the capital penalty for at least seven of the eight defendants.

Far Reaching Effect

The decision of the Supreme Court is seen in Washington as exercising an influence far beyond the sabotage trial itself, important as that is. For at issue in the appeal of the saboteurs' defense was the legality and breadth of the President's war powers to which the Court has now added its significant sanction.

The Court held specifically that:

1. The charges preferred against the German agents and on which they were being tried by the military commission appointed by Executive Order allege an offense or offenses which the President is authorized to order tried before a military commission.

2. The military commission is lawfully constituted.

3. The defendants are held in lawful custody, for trial before the military commission, and have not shown cause for being discharged by writ of habeas corpus.

Thus the Court unequivocally indorsed the jurisdiction of the military commission, and in so doing gave a much-welcomed judicial endorsement to the wide authority of the President as Commander in Chief of the nation in time of war.

Support for President

It is the judgment of many in the Government that this decision by the Court will greatly assist the President in the further use of his war powers in fields quite apart from the sabotage trial itself; specifically, in measures to control inflation and to extend other wartime restrictions necessary to the prosecution of the war.

The decision was read to a crowded court room by Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone in a per curiam opinion. He announced that a full opinion, the preparation of which might take a considerable period of time, would be forthcoming after it had been worked out—a procedure without recent precedent.

Associate Justice Frank Murphy took no part in the case, disqualifying himself because of his present association with the Army.

Francis Biddle, Attorney General, who was the main spokesman for the Government against the habeas corpus appeal, expressed gratification with the success of the Government's argument.

Col. Kenneth Royall, chief defense counsel, had just begun to present his closing argument before the military commission when the session was recessed in order to permit attorneys to be present when the Supreme Court ruled at noon.

Commission Trial On

The defense resumed its final arguments before the commission this afternoon.

As he was leaving the Court Building following Chief Justice Stone's peremptory rejection of his appeal, Colonel Royall was pointedly asked if there were any further steps he could take in behalf of the saboteurs.

"Not that we know of," he admitted.

The extent to which the President's war powers will be specifically upheld by the Supreme Court cannot be seen until the "full opinion" which Chief Justice Stone promised is forthcoming. It is expected, however, that this issue will be discussed at some length and since the per curiam opinion of the Court was decisively on the Government side, it is expected that the full opinion will be an equally satisfactory support to the wartime authority of the Chief Executive.

Text of Supreme Court's decision in Nazi saboteur case Page 3.

U. S. Refuses to Rush Second Front American Fliers Prepare in Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 31—Indications here today were that the United States has decided that it must adhere to the Roosevelt-Molotoff timetable for opening a second front against Germany and that it cannot hurriedly update the commitments which were undertaken when the Russian Commissar for Foreign Affairs was in Washington a few weeks ago.

The American High Command, at the specific direction of President Roosevelt, have re-examined the possibility of taking an earlier offensive action against the Nazis on the Continent, and every evidence points to the decision that for strategic reasons a hurry-up operation would be premature and unsuccessful.

Original Plan Still Best

There are two factors which contribute to this conclusion.

One is that American military officials, though fully aware of the urgency of relieving the pressure on the Soviet forces and cognizant of the peril they face, are convinced that the Red Armies are not suddenly going to collapse and Russian resistance suddenly disappear.

They believe that the military position on the Soviet Front which justified the second-front decisions which were made when Mr. Molotoff was in the United States has not decisively altered and that the reasons for keeping to the original plans are still stronger than the reasons for departing from them and risking premature and inadequately prepared operations.

A second factor is that, however welcome the popular clamor for an instant Allied invasion of Europe, the High Command does not intend to put public sentiment ahead of careful strategy in determining the when and the where of the most

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Surprises for Nazis Predicted by Thomas

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 31

Representative J. Parnell Thomas (R) of New Jersey said today he had just finished an inspection of some of the "most secret of newest matériel" of the Army, and added, "Believe me, the Nazis are sure going to get some terrific surprises."

A comparison of Army ordnance and captured German weapons at the Aberdeen, Md., proving ground "clearly proved the superiority of American arms," commented Mr. Thomas, a member of a House military subcommittee which has just finished an inspection tour.

By R. Maillard Good,

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH FIRST AMERICAN FIGHTER GROUP IN BRITAIN—American fliers are tuning up here to take a big hand in the forthcoming intensified British-American air offensive on Nazi territory.

Although they are working in closest liaison with the Royal Air Force and are adopting RAF operational routine, United States airmen in this country are developing into self-contained all-American groups, living on their own plan and under their own command.

They are to comprise large numbers of bombers and fighters with a constant stream of replacements.

So far the participating of Army Air Corps in this joint undertaking has been a small token of what is to come. A sign that it is coming with a minimum of avoidable delay is the presence here in Great Britain of Maj. Gen. W. H. Frank, commanding general of the United States Air Service Corps; Brig. Gen. Frank O. Hunter, commanding general of the United States Fighter Command; Brig. Gen. Robert C. Candee, commanding general of the United States Air Support Command; and Brig. Gen. Asa N. Duncan, Chief of Staff of the Army Air Force here.

They are drawing up plans for big-scale operations with Maj. Gen. Carl Spaatz, commanding

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Ickes Says Oil Ban to Cause No Hardship

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 31 (AP)—President Howard S. Palmer of the New Haven railroad said today he has asked for more tank cars for the area of New England served by his line.

His statement was sought after the transportation committee of petroleum co-ordinator Ickes petroleum industry committee had disclosed that New England was not getting an equitable share of railroad oil shipments to the East coast.

As New England today watched for Federal action on a proposed seven-point program to provide 7,500 additional tank cars to meet the region's fuel oil needs this winter, Senators Henry Cabot Lodge (R) and David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts asserted that more tank car deliveries could be obtained if national gasoline rationing were instituted.

The Walsh statement came as New England was seething with comment over reports that this region is being discriminated against in regard to petroleum. The Senator, in his statement issued at Washington, said, however, that he knew of no discrimination against New England in comparison to other rationed areas. He said the trouble lies in the failure to allocate sufficient tank cars for the entire rationed area.

"By nation-wide rationing of gasoline, which is but just and fair to all," he said, "we could get our share of tank cars and

No-Book-No-Gas Rule Effective Tomorrow

The permanent gasoline coupon rationing system goes into full effect tomorrow at 12:01 a. m.

Since July 22, when the coupon plan was instituted, car owners who have applied for but have not received ration books have been allowed to purchase gasoline on a "credit" system under a promise to turn over to their gasoline dealer coupons when they obtained their books.

At midnight tonight, however, the Office of Price Administration announced, the "credit" system ends. From that time on no gasoline will be sold in the rationed area unless coupon ration books are presented.

receive a fair and more adequate supply of petroleum than is now available under the present rationing regulations."

Senator Walsh reiterated the statement of oil company leaders that under rationing New England needs 1,250 tank car deliveries daily. He added, however, that "we should have at least 1,500 cars a day between now and November in order to build up the reserve stock of petroleum needed." To gain 1,500 cars a day, preferen-

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 31—While fuel oil supplies on the East Coast will fall short of customary quantities during the coming winter, Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes foresees no shortage involving suffering or even discomfort, provided precautionary measures are taken.

Among these precautionary measures are:

1. Continuation of WPB ban on deliveries of fuel oil for heating in 17 East Coast States and the District of Columbia between Aug. 3 and Sept. 15 in order to build up winter supplies.

2. Preparation of a rationing plan requiring householders to adjust their thermostats to 65 degrees or under.

3. A stepped-up campaign of converting oil heating plants to coal.

Probability of fuel oil rationing on a coupon basis in the 17 East Coast States was emphasized this week by the institution of a preparatory period between Aug. 3 and Sept. 15 when no fuel oil may be delivered. WPB decrees have been in effect since last May permitting summer deliveries of oil only for industry and water-heating at a ratio of 50 per cent of last year's purchases.

The continued moratorium on deliveries brought many protests both from householders and deal-

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

Turkish Observers Shocked By Gandhi's Freedom Stand

By Derek Patmore

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, July 31—Turkey, as the strongest military power among independent Moslem countries, is taking considerable interest in India.

The Congress Party Working Committee's recent decision to advocate civil disobedience if Great Britain denied India immediate independence has reawakened Turkish interest in Indian affairs and the Turkish press has been commenting upon the vital Indian question. While the Turks have always been sympathetically inclined toward the Indians' yearning for independence, especially as the Turks themselves have had to fight their own war of independence, public opinion here has been shocked by Mohandas K. Gandhi's apparently inconsistent pronouncements and his seeming disregard of realities.

The Turks are not concerned with the intricacies of Indian politics but, being realists, they feel the Indians must realise that the Japanese are sitting on India's doorstep and that this is not the time for wrangling and a not-too sharply defined idealism.

The Turkish view of the situation is that if Mr. Gandhi's ideas were applied literally in India complete chaos would ensue within three months and India would fall into the waiting arms of Japan. Then, as one widely known journalist commented sardonically, "Mr. Gandhi would have opportunity to brood at leisure in some concentration camp regarding the difference between Utopian theories and grim realities."

Influence on Moslems

The fact that Turkey takes this view of Mr. Gandhi's recent decision will have repercussions in India itself where India's 70,000,000 Moslem inhabitants have always been greatly influenced by Turkish opinion. One reason why Indians have respect for the Turks is that the latter have always taken an active interest in Indian affairs. During recent years many important Turkish personalities like Rauf Orbay, now Turkish Ambas-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Success in Small-Craft Building Taken as Balm for Idle N. E. Shipyards

Casey's Stock Up as Ely May Leave Contest

Announcement by Joseph B. Ely, former Governor of Massachusetts, that he may withdraw today from the contest for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator boosted the chances of Representative Joseph E. Casey, (D) of Massachusetts, for the victory in the Democratic primary.

Representtaive Casey was considered an almost certain winner of the Democratic senatorial nomination until Mr. Ely's nomination papers for the senatorial post were filed last Monday.

The former Governor is considered a powerful opponent despite his long standing opposition to President Roosevelt's domestic policies and despite the fact that he has been out of office since 1935.

If Mr. Ely remains in the contest it is expexted that he will give Representative Casey a strong battle, even though the latter is openly and vigorously supported by Representative John W. McCormack, (D) of Massachusetts, House Majority Leader, and spokesman for the Roosevelt Administration.

On the other hand, if Mr. Ely does withdraw, political observers believe that the young New Deal representative will win the nomination easily.

The other candidates for the nomination are Joseph Lee, former member of the Boston School Committee, John F. Fitzgerald, former Mayor of Boston, and Daniel H. Coakley, ousted Executive Councilor.

Winner of the Democratic nomination will oppose either Senator Henry Cabor Lodge, Jr., or Courtenay Crocker, President of the League of Nations Association, who is opposing the Senator in the Republican Primary.

If Mr. Ely decides to withdraw, his notification must be filed by 5 p. m. today at the office of Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State. The withdrawal need not be done in person.

Leo F. Hurley, of Boston, withdrew from the contest for the Democratic nomination for State Treasurer. Several other candidates also withdrew from State Representativeand State Senator contests.

By a Staff Photographer

Captured From the Nazis

This shortwave radio set, operated by Ensign Gerald C. Hall, Jr., United States Coast Guard, of Larchmont, N. Y., was part of the booty captured by the Coast Guard when the Norwegian trawler Busko was seized off the coast of Greenland last September prior to United States entrance into the war. A Nazi agent, still in custody, and a Norwegian crew, later proved to be innocent dupes of the Germans and turned over to the Norwegian Consul, were also captured. The radio set will be displayed in a Boston department store window beginning tomorrow and continuing for one week in connection with the observance of Coast Guard Week.

U. S. Calls for 1,000 'Waves' For Women's Naval Reserve

Uncle Sam today called for 1,000 women, who are unmarried and agree not to marry in the course of their training, to volunteer as officer candidates for the newly created Women's Naval Reserve, dubbed the "Waves," according to word from Washington by the Associated Press.

Belief is that the commanding officer will be Lieut. Comdr. Mildred H. McAfee.

In announcing qualifications for officer candidates, the Navy said that mothers of small children—children under 18 years of age—need not apply for the first two groups of student officers who will be appointed on a probationary basis to get the "Waves" rolling.

All others who desire to be candidates for officers will enroll in a third group, Class V-9, and must be from 20 to 30 years of age, childless if married, and if unmarried must agree not to marry during their training courses.

All candidates must be graduates of a college or in lieu of a degre must have two years of college and not less than two years of profesional or business experience in certain fields.

Capt. Herbert Witwell Underwood, an expert on naval experience and techniques, has been selected as commanding officer of the Women's Reserve indoctrination school to be opened at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., Oct. 1. Approximately 900 women reservists will report there at that time.

The candidates in addition to meeting the citizenship and age requirements, must fulfill required standards of aptitude tests and be of good repute in the community.

New England will make a major contribution to the new Women's Naval Reserve through the services of Wellesley College President, Miss Mildred H. McAfee, who is slated to head this women's unit of the Navy, and through the selection of Smith College in Northampton as the training base for 1,000 commissioned officers and 11,000 enlisted women—the estimated strength of this newborn naval auxiliary.

Applications for enlistment must be made in writing, the public relations office of the First Naval District announced today.

They should be addressed to the Director of Naval Procurement, First Naval District 150 Causeway Street, Boston, who will notify applicants of a stated hour at which they may have a personal interview. No appointments will be made by telephone, it was stated emphatically.

Applicants must be no younger than 21 years and no older than 50, and be United States citizens.

Pay for a Lieutenant Commander in the Navy is $300 a month, and it is said that Miss McAfee will receive the same rate.

Three college dormitories at Smith—Capen, Northrop and Gillett—will be set aside for the Navy women, while arrangements will be made for other quarters in the Hotel Northampton, he said. Double deck beds will be provided by the Navy for the students, since the college is already making preparation for a regular freshman class of 600.

The course will last four months and successful candidates will be commissioned as ensigns. The Navy students will have the use of a large lecture hall and six classrooms in Faunce Hall.

Harvard Plans for Arrival Aug. 10 of 175 Army Chaplains

Harvard University, founded in 1636 to educate ministers of the gospel, today made plans to welcome on August 10, 175 Army chaplains —first students in a school which is expected to expand until it turns out 450 chaplains a month.

In charge of the school, the Army's only training center for chaplains, will be Col. William D. Cleary, Roman Catholic priest of the Brooklyn, N. Y. diocese. The school is being transferred to Harvard from Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana.

When the school expands to its expected enrollment of 450 men, Harvard will embrace in all an estimated 3,500 Army and Navy officers, including undergraduates in the naval and military R. O. T. C.

The chaplains arrive on August 10 for the fifth session of the Army's chaplain school. They will live at the University and go to classes there under Army instructors, following the strictist military routine.

Lack of Work In Big Ships Is Not Denied

Without denying that scores of New England's small shipyards are idle right in the midst of the nation's most critical shortages, waterfront authorities in Boston today declared construction of small craft has made excellent progress in this area.

Obviously digesting the report of the Massachusetts Industrial Committee for National Defense listing scores of the small yards as without Government contracts, Boston's ship men quoted Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox. On his recent visit to Boston, the Secretary expressed satisfaction at the rate of development in construction of patrol ships.

To this, the waterfront added that construction of the small boats has pulled ahead of mechanical production. Empty hulls are waiting for their engines and crews, they said.

Limited numbers of trained personnel and limited amounts of needed materials were also credited with keeping war work out of some yards. "There is a fellow named Higgins in New Orleans who can build bigger ships than anything these small yards put out who bumped up against this shortage of raw materials," they said.

The Massacusetts Committee's report was issued by Dwight D. Miller, an industrial engineer. Only 15 per cent or less of 125 shipyards listed in the Committee's folders are working on Government orders, Mr. Miller said. All these shipyards can build vessels of 25 to 250 feet, said the engineer. This is the category including the much needed patrol boats and sub-chasers for combatting the submarine menace, he pointed out.

Mr. Miller made his survey in co-operation with the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, which has been seeking assistance from the Government in replacing the fishing trawlers taken by the Navy at the outbreak of the war. Edward H. Cooley, Secretary of the Association, returned today from Washington, where the report was put before Government officials.

New England's idle yards, said Mr. Miller, could build boats in less time and cost and have better craft than those the Government has been taking from the fishing industry.

The Industrial Committee is a State unit appointed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in 1940 to aid manufacturers seeking war work. Their headquarters are in the Park Square Building.

National Ration Urged as Plea For Tank Cars Is Made

Continued from Page 1

tial treatment must be given to New England.

Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes, meanwhile, stated that national gasoline rationing would not ease the shortage in the East.

"We are taking and will continue to take all the tank cars from the rest of the country that the railroads can haul and will take more as we need them."

On the other hand, Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator, and Joel Dean, OPA Fuel Rationing Chief, are reported to have recommended to President Roosevelt that gasoline rationing be made nation-wide.

Plan Goes to Eastman

The seven-point fuel oil delivery program was presented by Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, House Majority Leader, in a letter to Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Director of Defense Transportation. A copy of the letter was sent to Mr. Ickes.

Mr. McCormack, now in Boston resting from Congressional activities, said the program was developed by the New England Transportation Survey Committee, headed by Joseph F. White, Boston oil company official.

The committee has been working for several months to determine the petroleum transportation needs of New England.

Depth Bomb Off Edgartown Discharged by Naval Craft

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDGARTOWN, Mass., July 31—An unexploded depth charge which has been lying in about 25 feet of water in Edgartown harbor was discharged by the Navy yesterday, eliminating a hazard which has had this Vineyard community on tenterhooks since it was dropped by a Navy PT boat July 23.

The menace to shipping and to the tranquility of the island town was removed by the dropping from a fast Navy ship of another charge, followed by two explosions. Houses on shore were slightly jarred by the blasts.

The depth bomb was dropped overboard last week by one of three Navy craft following a brief visit during which members of the crews were entertained at the Edgartown Yacht Club. It was disclosed at that time that three bombs were dropped by the departing ships. One exploded, one proved to be a dud, and the third TNT-loaded-missile lay on the bottom undischarged.

Why the depth charges were dropped has never been explained by the Navy. Reliable sources at Edgartown reported that the bombs were dropped merely as a show for those on shore who had entertained the Navy men.

Because of the danger to navigation, Auxiliary Coast Guardsmen had set up a patrol to warn away fishermen and pleasure craft. After several days of delay in which no apparent attempt to remove the bomb was made, Selectmen of Edgartown wired Senator David I. Walsh demanding action. Within two days the demolition craft appeared yesterday and removed the bomb.

"Who knows the thoughts of a child?"

Just as a winsome child graces a family circle, this pretty statue, named "Marilyn," graces a corner of a lovely garden in a suburban community in Massachusetts. The statue is by Herbert T. Stanger, Production Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, who for many years has practiced sculpture as a hobby.

German Refugee Testifies in Spy Case

HARTFORD, Conn., July 31 (AP)—A German refugee told a Federal court jury today that the Rev. Kurt E. B. Molzahn, pastor of Old Zion's Lutheran Church in Philadelphia, gave him a card to an official whom he described as "the head of the Gestapo" in Altona, Germany, which the clergyman said would enable him to get "in the good graces" of the Nazi party.

The witness, Dr. Otto Richard Flatter, former German army sergeant, who was wounded in France during the World War, was called by the Government to testify against the Rev. Mr. Molzahn, now on trial on a charge of violating the 1917 espionage act by conspiring to furnish Germany and Japan with military secrets.

Dr. Flatter, now a proprietor of a scientific laboratory in Staten Island, N. Y., told the jury and Judge J. Joseph Smith that he had taught in several German schools, but had been forced to abandon that profession in 1933 because "I wrote and spoke against Hitler and the Nazi party."

The partly-bald witness, speaking with a heavy German accent, said he met the Rev. Mr. Molzahn on a ship on which he was returning to Altona, a Hamburg suburb and his ntive city, for a visit five years ago this month, and "had a lot of conversations" with the Philadelphia clergyman who, he said, wore a Nazi party emblem in his buttonhole.

Could Be of Help

Dr. Flatter testified that the Rev. Mr. Molzahn discussed with him his discharge from his teaching post and he quoted the Rev. Mr. Molzahn as saying, "If you want to come back into the good graces of the party, you have to come to good terms with the leaders of the party and I could be of help."

The Rev. Mr. Molzahn, the witness deposed, said he could not render immediate assistance because he was going to Berlin to see "higher ups," but promised to go to Altona several weeks later to visit relatives.

On the final day of the ocean voyage, Dr. Flatter said, the Rev. Mr. Molzahn gave him a card to one Dr. Berendfmann, whom the New Yorker identified as chief of the Gestapo in Altona.

"He said I should call on Dr. Berendfmann," Dr. Flatter declared, "and tell him the whole story, but it wouldn't be easy to see him because he was very busy, but I should take the calling card and I would be at his desk in 10 minutes."

Ukrainian Priest

Earlier in the day, the Rev. Aleksi Pelypenko, Ukrainian priest employed as a counter-espionage agent by the F. B. I., testified today that Anastase A. Vonsiatsky, White Russian leader, had told him he had given "plenty of money" to Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, former national leader of the German-Bund."

Appearing as a Government witness, the priest did not mention the amount of money involved.

His statement was made on redirect examination by Thomas J. Dodd, Jr., special assistant to the Attorney General, who confined his questioning to a single query as to whether Vonsiatsky had ever mentioned giving money to Kunze.

It was the Rev. Mr. Pelypenko's second day on the stand. The priest yesterday asserted that he had two meetings with the Rev. Mr. Molzahn, who, he charged, was attempting to help Kunze leave the United States.

Fifth Day of Trial

A spirited exchange between the Rev. Mr. Pelypenko and defense counsel James W. Carpenter opened the fifth day of the trial as the defense sought to learn what had happened to the notebook in which the priest had recorded the result of his first visit to the Rev. Mr. Molzahn in Philadelphia last May.

The Rev. Mr. Pelypenko, who yesterday identified himself as a married priest of the Ruthenian rite, insisted he had sent the book to his daughter in Buenos Aires last September with instructions how to dispose of it.

"I gave her instructions," he said, "but these instructions are my secret."

Judge J. Joseph Smith directed that he be more specific, and the Rev. Mr. Pelypenko said:

"It is possible she will hand them to a certain person."

When Mr. Carpenter insisted he identify this individual, the priest remonstrated:

"When I knew I was coming here I had an agreement that I would talk only about the Germans and not about the Ukrainians and this person is an Ukrainian."

At this point Mr. Dodd interposed to tell the court that it was important to the Government that the individual's identity be protected and that it was "utterly immaterial" to the case. Judge Smith ruled the witness need not answer.

Clad in clerical dress, the priest said from the witness stand that he was employed by the F. B. I. from March, 1941, to August 18 of that year.

The witness testified that the Rev. Mr. Molzahn enabled him to get into touch with the German embassy in Washington and at the same time advised him that Ukranians could help in "the German aims."

In another meeting, the Rev. Mr. Pelypenko said, he showed the clergyman a letter he had received from Kunze, whom he had met meanwhile, and which bore the Rev. Mr. Molzahn's initials and address as a return address.

The Rev. Mr. Molzahn referred to Kunze, said the witness, as a "good man" but at the same time a "dunce" because he had not been "very careful" about the return address.

'Happy Landings, Brother'

By a Staff Photographer

The Browns Have a Parting

Capt. Preston Brown (left) bids good-by to his brother, Lieut. Kenneth Brown (right) as he prepares to take off from the Boston Airport this afternoon for Gunther Field, Montgomery, Ala., where he is teaching fledglings. Lieutenant Brown, until recently with the Army and Navy Munitions Board, Washington, has been assigned to foreign service. Both were at the Airport this morning to greet still another brother, Gordon Brown, also a flier. All are sons of Mr. and Mrs. Herrick Brown of Newton Highlands, Mass.

Wise Criticism GOP Policy In Rhode Island

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 31—A policy of "wise and wholesome criticism for the duration of the war was outlined as the policy for the Republican Party as Rhode Island's G. O. P. leaders opened the 1942 campaign this week.

Nearly 500 persons gathered at the Party rally in Crescent Park sponsored by the G. O. P. minutemen of Rhode Island. They heard several probable Republican candidates discuss issues of the moment and heard former Federal Judge Ira Lloyd Letts reject the idea that politics must be adjourned for the "duration."

"The political situation in this country," Judge Letts said, "compels recognition of the fact that fair, aggressive political action must not be adjourned."

The four men most prominently mentioned as probable Republican candidates for the four major offices to be contested in November appeared as principal speakers at the rally.

Judge Letts, who made the keynote address, is rumored to be the likely candidate for the seat now occupied in the United States Senate by Theodore Francis Green.

James O. McManus, State Chairman of the G. O. P., is a likely candidate for the Governorship.

Former Representative Charles F. Risk and Harry A. Sandager have been mentioned as probable Republican candidates for the two seats in Congress.

All four of these offices are now held by Democrats.

Both major parties in Rhode Island will formally name their candiates at the party conventions in September. So far only one candidate has thrown in his hat: Representative John E. Fogarty, Democrat from the second congressional district, announced this week that he would be a candidate for re-election.

Judge Letts took cognizance of recent criticism which has boiled up in Rhode Island against the antiquated convention system by which the parties select their candidates. The charge has been made that a small inner group in each party has won control of the conventions in the past, hand-picked candidates who will respond to the party leaders' wishes, and then presented the slate to the voters.

The Republican Party, and the Democratic Party, too, Judge Letts said, "must name delegates to the conventions who will seek counsel from Party leaders but who in the last analysis have the strength to nominate as candidates the best men and women who can be found in the community."

Both Mr. Sandager and Mr. Risk criticised the New Deal and the Roosevelt administration's handling of the war effort. Mr. Sandager charged gross negligence in the failure of the Administration to build up adequate stockpiles of rubber and other vital materials before the United States entered the war. Washington is now pouring out explanatory press releases to cover up its shortcomings, "but you can't get one pound of rubber from baloney," he said.

Mr. Risk was hailed as "the man who turned the tide against the New Deal" when he was elected to Congress in a special election in August, 1935. That election raised the hopes of the Republican Party nationally. But these hopes were crushed when Mr. Risk was roundly defeated in the regular election the following year. He ran and was defeated again in 1938 and in 1940.

Mr. Sandager was elected to Congress in 1938, but was defeated when he ran for re-election in 1940.

Until the candidates are chosen in September the issues to be discussed in this year's election in Rhode Island are nebulous. Nothing that was said at the G. O. P. rally gave a clue, beyond the generalities expressed by most of the speakers that the war effort comes first, that the G. O. P. should offer a fighting minority of constructive critics, and that the Administration's conduct of the war effort is not all it should have been.

Once the candidates have been chosen in September, however, issues may develop over personalities in the brisk and brief campaign to be waged up till election day.

'Commando' Work In Salvage Open To Boston Women

Boston will attempt to enroll 6,000 women in a corps of "Salvage Commandos," John J. Walsh, Executive Director of the City Committee on Public Safety, has announced.

Registration cards will be ready next Wednesday for volunteers, who may register at fire stations, he said. Each member of the Commandos will canvass a City block and attempt to speed the salvage of tin cans, fats, and all other articles designed as essential by the Federal Government.

Mr. Walsh said that the organization will be the first of its kind in the country.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

WARM | SHOWERS | RAIN | COLD

Boston and Vicinity: Showers with likelihood of occasional thunderstorms. Not quite so cool as last night. Moderate winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Light breeze. Not quite so cool as last night.

Connecticut: Showers and occasional thunderstorms ending late tonight.

Rhode Island: Showers and occasional thunderstorms.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 2:53 p. m.; height 10.3 feet.
Saturday, 3:17 a. m.; height 10.4 feet.
Light all vehicles Friday by 8:36 p. m.

Events Around Greater Boston

Saturday

Excursion to Devereaux Beach, Marblehead, where an afternoon of swimming, boating or hiking on the beach, may be enjoyed. Join the Field and Forest Club members in a picnic supper on the sands. The Marblehead bus leaves Haymarket Square at 2:15. Those going may return at will.

"Egyptian Art." A gallery talk by Mrs. Hayward at the Museum of Fine Arts. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid in all countries: One year $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass. U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

AUGUST FUR SALE

Sable Blended MUSKRATS
$188
Plus 10% Federal Tax.

If you need a new coat it is wise to buy a fur one and especially sensible, from a standpoint of savings, to buy it now. Make it one of our Hollander blended Northern muskrat, back or flank skins, luxurious soft quality in a flattering roll collar model and the new straight or turn back cuff sleeves.

Other Muskrats, $168 to $258

Deferred payments may be arranged.

Storage until fall with no extra charge.

Fur Shop, Second Floor

STEIGER'S
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Clipper Cool Tropical Suits
$23.50
• *One of America's Great Summer Suit Values!*
HAYNES
1502 Main Street, Springfield

FORBES & WALLACE
AUGUST
FUR SALE
This is an INVESTMENT year for FURS

So much for your money. Fur coats have a new look, more lavish, more lovely. Today, you are looking for quality furs that will keep their glowing beauty for years. Then, too, it is a year when you may anticipate greater need of a fur coat.

You place your confidence in one of the largest and most widely recognized quality fur departments in all New England, when you select furs at Forbes & Wallace.

BUDGET TERMS ARRANGED
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Saturday the Last Day to Buy
Clipper Cool Tropical Suits at $19.75
Ware Pratt Co.
Main St. at Pearl, Worcester

People who know how to repair — make things last longer. Under the product look for "Repairing" or "Service."

TELEPHONE DIRECTORY
YELLOW PAGES

Grocery Clerks' Picket Line At Pontiac Held 'Disgrace'

By the Associated Press

C. E. Wilson, presidene of General Motors Corporation, in telegrams sent from Detroit to Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, members of the War Labor Board, and Donald M. Nelson, chief of the War Production Board, today described as "more than a national disgrace" the arbitrary closing today of the Pontiac Division of the corporation by a "jurisdictional dispute involving grocery clerks."

"I think I can agree with you," he wired a Labor Board member, "that in these times it approaches treason."

"The Pontiac Division, in quantity production of armament for the Navy," Mr. Wilson wired Mr. Knox, "was closed this morning by a picket line of grocery clerks. General Motors has absolutely nothing to do with the jurisdictional dispute involving the grocery clerks in the retail establishments in the City of Pontiac.

Plant Is Shut

"Nevertheless our plant is shut and war production is stopped. Something will have to be done about this kind of activities if we are going to win the war."

To Chairman W. H. Davis of the War Labor Board, Mr. Wilson wired:

"This arbitrary abuse of power by local labor leaders must be stopped. Both local C. I. O. and A. F. of L. leaders are involved in it. The corporation is helpless in the matter unless responsible Governmental authorities take action.

"The situation is a national disgrace and certainly very damaging to the morale of the people of the whole country regarding the war effort."

In a separate communication to Wayne L. Morse, member of the WLB, Mr. Wilson wired:

"To shut down the war production in a big General Motors plant over a dispute involving grocery clerks, none of whom works in any of our plants, is more than a national disgrace. I think I can agree with you in these times it approaches treason."

Food Store Dispute

At Pontiac, a union leader said the men were joining a mass demonstration on behalf of the Interunion Food Store dispute.

Tucker P. Smith, regional director of the United Wholesale, Retail and Department Store Employees (C. I. O.), said the Pontiac workers responded to an appeal to join a parade designed to convince State and Federal authorities that an A. F. of L. "blockade" of food deliveries to retail stores should be lifted.

Members of the Retail Clerks' Union (A. F. of L.) have been seeking to organize employees of independent food stores in the Pontiac area, and have enlisted the aid of A. F. of L. teamsters in shutting off deliveries to all stores whose owners have not signed A. F. of L. contracts.

Other strike and labor developments:

Berwick, Pa. — Vital maintenance service resumed at the American Car & Foundry Company's tank plant, as striking employees returned to their jobs at the insistence of President Roosevelt.

The strike, which began early Wednesday when 1,000 workers walked out in protest over the discharge of three men, had halted the plant's intra-haulage system and seriously curtailed production of light army tanks.

"I insist there be an immediate resumption of production pending settlement of your union's dispute with the company, . . ." the President's message was quoted as saying by Roy Constine, district director of the C. I. O. United Steel Workers Union.

Serious Threat

"The strike . . . is a serious threat to the national tank production program, and every day the plant remains shut down spells the loss of lives of more of the men in our armed forces."

Company and union officials have been negotiating over terms of a contract to replace one that expired March 31. Mr. Constine said three employees who offered motions at a union meeting that the company be warned to comply with union demands for wage increases or face a walkout had been discharged as "troublemakers."

Pittsburgh: Representatives of the C. I. O. United Steel Workers and five subsidiaries of United States Steel Corporation began negotiations on the union's demand for a 44-cents-a-day wage increase, a check-off of union dues and maintenance of union membership.

All three of the demands were awarded to the C. I. O. by the War Labor Board in its decision in the "little steel" case affecting 157,000 employees of four companies.

The five "big steel" subsidiaries, which now pay a basic daily wage of $5.80, employ approximately 250,000. They are Carnegie-Illinois, American Steel & Wire, Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad, National Tube, and Columbia Steel.

Anniston, Ala.: The War Labor Board, which offered to mediate in a bus strike that has restricted transportation in three North Alabama industrial cities, had a trio of counter proposals before it.

The Amalgamated Association of Street Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America (A. F. of L.), declined to accept mediation by the board yesterday and Thomas L. McBrayer, executive committeeman of the union, said WLB was "prejudiced" in the case.

The A. F. of L. spokesman, who said the board had accused the striking drivers and mechanics of being "unpatriotic," declared three counter proposals for mediation had been made to WPB.

He said they were:

1. To have John R. Steelman, director of the U. S. Conciliation Service, either serve as the arbitrator or select one;

2. To have the Office of Defense Transportation name an arbitrator, or;

3. Have the two companies involved, the union and WLB each select one person to sit on an arbitration board.

Even a Foot Soldier Can Want to Fly

Wide World

They Make Models but They Think in Bigger Terms

They come from Vermont where the winters are long and cold and they are now at Camp Shelby in Mississippi where the winters are not so cold and the summers are hot. Here they are engrossed in the delicate art of making airplane models of all types. They are left to right: Private First Class Abbott W. Taft, Brattleboro, Vt.; Privates William H. Whitney, Bakersfield, Vt.; Philip Thompson, Bennington, Vt., and Stanley S. Kaminski of New Britain, Conn., all of the 43d Division, Vermont Infantry.

New 'Commando' Plane Takes Troops, Scout Cars Together

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 3 (AP)—Bad news for Hitler, Hirohito & Company was released here with the announcement that the new Curtiss "Commando" (C-46) military transport plane had passed exhaustive tests and already is in quantity production.

The Commando, more than twice as large as any domestic airliner now in operation, can transport troops and scout cars simultaneously.

An idea of its size can be gained by research engineers' claims that 35 of these craft could have transported all of the estimated 30,000 tons of material carried by 7,700 trucks over the Burma Road during one month—and more quickly.

Torpedo-shaped and of all-metal construction, the Commando has a top speed approaching that of combat aircraft, the Curtiss-Wright Corporation said. Its speed, of course, is secret, but a prototype of the Commando spanned the Atlantic nonstop in less than nine hours.

The Commando has a wingspan of 108 feet, weights 50,000 pounds fully loaded and is powered by two 2,000 horsepower Pratt & Whitney engines.

Aside from the long, gruelling ground and flight tests to which the giant troopship of the sky was subjected before being turned over to the army, the most interesting phase of the trials involved a series of troop-carrying demonstrations.

The 712th military police battalion was used and at a signal from Maj. Robert A. Williams, fully equipped soldiers charged up runways at double-quick time and poured through a large door in the side of the fuselage.

Inside the soldiers took their places on light-weight folding seats lining the walls of the cabin. The soldier demonstration found acceptable, "jeep" scout cars were driven aboard after which soldiers again dashed up the ramps and took their places.

The transportation of troops and scout-cars is only one of the many military missions for which the Commando is designed.

Ford Terms Planes For Families Remote

By the Associated Press

Detroit, July 31

Freight-carrying airplanes will go far toward solving the world's distribution system after the war, but the "family airplane" to replace the family car still is somewhat remote, Henry Ford said yesterday on his 79th anniversary.

Although Mr. Ford predicted wide use of cargo-carrying aircraft after the war, he said, he foresaw no decline in the use of motorcars. "We'll always have roads," he said, "and as long as they exist we'll have motorcars."

Martin Extolls Advantages Of Air Transport

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP)—Glenn L. Martin, airplane manufacturer, declared last night that giant air transports, each capable of carrying 150 fully-equipped soldiers anywhere on earth within five days, could be turned out at any rate required if materials were made available.

Speaking over the NBC network from his Middleriver, Md., plant, Mr. Martin declared:

"Air is the only really safe means of transport in the war. After nearly three years of war, the overseas airways have recorded no casualties. Air vessels need no convoys, for they have a wide choice of routes, altitudes, and cloud cover. They can land just about anywhere there is water. Their landing field can't be destroyed, because you can't bomb a hole in water."

He described his newly-completed 70-ton flying boat Mars as capable of carrying 20 tons of war cargo and flying nonstop to Europe and back, or from Newfoundland to Hawaii.

Such flying boats, he said, can make 24 round trips while a Liberty surface freight vessel is making one.

"But this is a 300-mile-an-hour war," Mr. Martin declared. "A fleet of 300 flying vessels could put 45,000 men in Europe in three days. And we can build those 300 flying vessels with only one tenth the structural materials required for 25 liberty ships."

Mr. Martin said he recognized no limit to the ultimate size of flying boats. The next step after the 70-ton Mars, he explained, is a 125-ton flying boat, and after that, one of 250 tons.

"The moment peace arrives," he said, "the era of air commerce will be with us. Air vessels as big as the Mars and bigger will be available and vital to help the stalled wheels of world trade start again, and they will be the nucleus around which America can build a fast, safe, and economical merchant marine of the air."

Bill Provides New, Secret Navy Weapon

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—A bill authorizing $974,634,000 worth of naval shore construction to keep pace with the great fleet expansion and providing for a new, secret weapon was passed by the Senate and sent to the White House yesterday.

Hidden somewhere in the program, probably in a $60,000,000 appropriation for "fleet facilities," is the plan to use $30,000,000 for the development of the mysterious weapon and the training of men in its use. So closely guarded is the Navy's secret that only the Naval Affairs Committees of the House and Senate have heard about it.

The bill authorizes "such temporary or permanent public works as the Secretary of the Navy may consider necessary" for the development of naval shore activities.

Among other things, it provides for:

Aviation facilities, $399,494,000; storage, $24,000,000; liquid fuel storage, $20,000,000; Marine Corps training, $11,000,000; ordnance storage, $52,000,000; personnel training and housing, $26,140,000; hospital and dispensary, $25,000,000; shore radio, $15,000,000; Naval Research Laboratory, $2,000,000; passive defense, $25,000,000; miscellaneous structures and advance bases, $315,000,000.

For the Naval Air Force, existing operating stations are to be expanded and new stations built, two in the Northwest, one on the Gulf Coast, one in the Central Eastern States, one in the Southwest, two in the Caribbean, one in the Southern Pacific Coastal Area, others in Alaska and Hawaii, and one in the Middle Eastern States. The exact locations were not disclosed.

Two new primary training bases for naval aviators are to be established in the Midwest, a new glider base at a site yet to be selected and the existing bases expanded.

All lighter-than-air stations are to be expanded, with four new ones established on the American Continent and five outside the Continental United States.

Cheap Bikes at Auction In Atlanta Now Sell High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — Bicycles that usually brought a dollar or two at the Police Department's periodic auction sale of unclaimed articles, recently brought from $15 to $30 from transportation-minded Atlantans.

What was reported to be the largest crowd ever to attend the police headquarters sale, bid in a lively way for the two-wheeled, leg-powered conveyances, even though many of them obviously were not in the best repair.

Survey of Newspaper Opinion Offered at Trial of Pelley

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 31 (AP)—The Government introduced a survey of American newspaper editorials at the sedition trial of William Dudley Pelley today in an obvious effort to refute the former Silver Shirt leader's assertions of national apathy toward the war effort.

Mrs. Persis Richter, employed in the office of War Information, testified about a survey of editorials which she said were published two weeks prior to a Pelley article in his magazine, The Galilean, which claimed there is no feeling in this country "against Japan and Hitler."

Mrs. Richter, who said she had been employed on Minneapolis and St. Paul newspapers, testified she headed a staff of four in the OWI charged with analyzing newspaper comment.

She testified that a survey of editorial comment of representative newspapers from various states refuted Mr. Pelley's assertion.

As the Government neared the end of its case, the defense went ahead with plans for calling a list of "big name" witnesses in an apparent effort to substantiate some of Mr. Pelley's writings. Charles A. Lindbergh, who was active in the America First movement, accepted service at Detroit today on a subpoena as a defense witness. He said he could not recall ever meeting Mr. Pelley.

Oscar R. Ewing, chief of the prosecution staff, said there were only a few more Government witnesses and that they would be used "to prove the seditious intent of the defendants."

Being tried with Mr. Pelley on 12 counts under the 1917 Sedition Act were Miss Agnes M. Henderson and Lawrence A. Brown, both associated with him in the Fellowship Press, Inc., at Noblesville, Ind.

Yesterday the Government called a procession of alleged former members of the Silver Shirts to build up its case.

Among those Mr. Pelley sought to have testify in his behalf were Charles A. Lindbergh and Marriner Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. It was reported here that Mr. Eccles had "refused to come," but had agreed to send a substitute with records requested by Mr. Pelley's counsel.

Witnesses yesterday were questioned in an attempt to prove that:

1. The Government was not bankrupt, as Mr. Pelley has written.

2. The people are not apathetic toward Germany, Italy and Japan and the conduct of the war.

3. Mr. Pelley's writings were circulated widely and unsolicited.

4. Mr. Pelley's writings were given to men in armed services.

5. Mr. Pelley's Silver Shirt followers, although officially disbanded, continue to meet and disseminate his literature.

Government attorneys who droned seemingly endless paragraphs from Mr. Pelley's writings, allegedly seditious, awakened the courtroom with one passage which claimed the United States deliberately had provoked the Axis into a war.

Bund Printer

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP)—Friedrich Hackl, described by the Government as the owner until recently of a print shop which printed "the most rabid Axis propaganda distributed through the New York area," yesterday was the twenty-eighth of the German-American Bund named as a defendant in denaturalization proceedings in Federal Court.

United States Attorney Mathias F. Correa said Mr. Hackl had "acted as printer for the Bund and published numerous pamphlets and circulars for the German consul in New York."

Mr. Correa also said that Mr. Hackl printed a book entitled "Hitler Is Right," written by a Nazi sympathizer, and an anonymous pamphlet called "President Roosevelt Is a Main Instrument of the Fifth Column in America."

Canadians Can Get Loans for Schooling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Arrangements have been completed between the University of Toronto and the Dominion Government providing for loans, up to a maximum of $300 a year, for any one student registered in the second, third and fourth years in the departments of civil, mechanical, electrical and metallurgical engineering, in engineering physics, and in the arts departments of mathematics, physics and chemistry, it has been announced. The students must make their services available to Canada's war effort upon graduation.

Sixteen Fairs Off in N. Y.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 31 (AP)—Thirty eight country fairs will be held in New York in 1942 and 16 have been cancelled, the State Agriculture Department has announced.

Nelson Promises 'Support' Of Air Program, Kaiser Says

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—Henry J. Kaiser, West Coast shipbuilder, told a Senate committee today that Donald Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, had promised "full support" of his program to build giant troop and cargo carrying planes in his shipyards.

Mr. Nelson "wants to know, of course, if it is possible to get the men and materials" to do the job, Mr. Kaiser said.

Earlier, Dr. William W. Christmas, New York engineer, who identified himself as "the highest authority on aeronautics," testified concerning a design for a 564-ton plywood "battle plane" which he said could carry 3,000 men 1,200 miles.

Dr. Christmas, who also declared himself to be "dean of aeronautic engineers," supported Mr. Kaiser's suggestion that American shipyards could build huge flying boats for Army transport service.

The engineer, who also is a naval architect, said "the ideal place to build big planes is in the shipyard." He explained that naval architects understood the problems involved.

Dr. Christmas said he had offered his ship to the Navy, but "they couldn't see it to save their lives."

Senate advocates of the giant cargo planes set as their immediate goal an expansion of production of smaller air freighters, such as are now being produced for the Army and Navy.

Mr. Kaiser made his announcement in a reappearance before the Senate military subcommittee. He had expressed utmost confidence yesterday that he could build the 70-ton Mars flying boats designed by Glenn Martin, Baltimore airplane producer.

The shipbuilder said he had not been free before to disclose his studies and work, but had since "spoken to the Government."

"I am free to disclose now that ever since Donald Nelson came into the Government I have had tremendous support from him," Mr. Kaiser said.

Mr. Kaiser said he had the availability of men and materials "under discussion with him and I believe I have his enthusiastic ambition to accomplish" the program.

Richard S. Reynolds, president of the Reynolds Metals Company, Richmond, Va., testified that he had informed Mr. Kaiser that enough aluminum could be produced for the flying boats.

Mr. Reynolds said aluminum production, using bauxite from Arkansas, could be expanded "as fast as Mr. Kaiser can build his ships."

The only problem, he said, was water power.

"We might have to ask the American people to go back to kerosene lamps to save freedom for the world," Mr. Reynolds said.

Mr. Reynolds suggested the committee hear Simon Lake, inventor o fthe submarine, and other experts on Mr. Lake's plans for cargo submarines, capable of transporting tanks and other war materials.

"Unless America prepares immediately to deliver what it takes to defend the world, what we are making to do it is wasted," Mr. Reynolds said.

Senator Lee told Mr. Kaiser he was pleased with Mr. Nelson's attitude toward the cargo ships and Mr. Kaiser commented: "We can get materials. America has got everything."

He said he has presented WPB with a program for materials, including the excavation of available nickel and chrome. He submitted to the committee a general outline of a design for 100-ton flying boats on which he said his engineers were working.

Text of Supreme Court's Decision in Saboteur Case

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—The text of the Supreme Court's decision in the Nazi saboteur case follows:

Supreme Court of the United States.

Nos. 1 to 7—Special July term, 1942.

United States ex rel Ernest Peter Burger, et al.

Petioners, V.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Cox, U. S. A., provost marshal of the Military District of Washington, respondent.

Per curiam: In these causes motion for leave to file petitons for habeas corpus were presented to the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, which entered orders denying the motions. Motions for leave to file petitions for habeas corpus were then presented to this court, and the merits of the applications were fully argued at the special term of court convened on July 29, 1942. Counsel for petitioners subsequently filed a notice of appeal from the order of the District Court to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, and they have perfected their appeals to that court. They have presented to this court petitions for writs of certiorari before judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, pursuant to 28 U. S. C. 347 (A). The petitions are granted. In accordance with the stipulation between counsel for petitioners and for the respondent, the papers filed and argument had in connection with the applications for leave to file petitions for habeas corpus, which are now deemed abandoned, are made applicable to the certiorari proceedings.

The court has fully considered the questions raised in these cases and thoroughly argued at the bar, and has reached its conclusion upon them. It now announces its decision and enters its judgment in each case, in advance of the preparation of a full opinion which necessarily will require a considerable period of time for its preparation and which, when prepared, will be filed with the clerk.

The court holds:

1. That the charges preferred against petitioners on which they are being tried by military commission appointed by the order of the President of July 2, 1942, allege an offense or offenses which the President is authorized to order tried before a military commission.

2. That the military commission was lawfully constituted.

3. That petitioners are held in lawful custody, for trial before the military commission and have not shown cause for being discharged by writ of habeas corpus.

The motions for leave to file petitions for writs of habeas corpus are denied.

Theorders of the District Court are affirmed. The mandates are directed to issue forthwith.

Mr. Justice Murphy took no part in the consideration or decision of these cases.

Bermuda Warned To Prepare For End of War Boom

HAMILTON, Bermuda, July 31 (CP)—Bermuda's Economic Advisory Committee, foreseeing an end to the colony's 18-month war boom because of the curtailment of shipping facilities, warned citizens July 29 that probably for the remainder of the war "there will be a shortage or even an entire absence of many commodities people normally consume."

At the same time, the committee assured the population there will be "enough to eat" and that no prolonged unemployment is expected for at least another year.

"During the past 18 months," the Committee said in a press release, "trade and employment in Bermuda have been exceptionally good; earnings of labor and profits of business firms have been high.

"This level of prosperity cannot be maintained and business firms who no longer have large stocks of commodities for sale are finding their profits falling and in consequence their demand for labor will be reduced.

"There is likely to be some reduction in employment on the construction of United States bases during the course of the next 12 months.

"As there are, however, substantial demands for labor in other directions, it is not expected that there will be any serious and prolonged unemployment involving public relief work for at least another year."

Joint Conference Urged for Indians

LONDON, July 31 (AP)—A Reuters dispatch from Bombay said that R. H. Parker, European member of the Indian Council of State, suggested today that Mohandas K. Gandhi and members of Mr. Gandhi's All-India Congress Committee meet Premier Joseph Stalin of Russia and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of China to discuss India's problems.

He proposed that meetings of the All-India Congress Committee be postponed until interviews could be arranged, and said the Government of India would arrange transportation, Reuters reported.

Under the plan, Mr. Stalin and General Chiang would appoint representatives to help Mr. Gandhi and his colleagues carry out their recommendations in the interests of India, China, Russia, and the United Nations.

Coming to NEW YORK!

Mine host bids you a warm welcome to the George Washington where today's "Minute Men and Women" save time and energy. Modern in everything except old-fashioned hospitality. Only a few minutes from Radio City and Times Sq. Right next door to all transit lines.

500 quiet, cheerful attractive rooms. 600 Baths . . . Rates from: $2 single $3 double

Write Dept. CSM for a free "Guide-Map"

HOTEL GEORGE WASHINGTON

23 LEXINGTON AVENUE, cor. 23rd ST.

You may plan in advance what you wish to spend for that important gift and find the perfect answer at

GEORG JENSEN INC.

Fifth Avenue at 53rd St. NEW YORK

3 Kinds of Travel

An Up-to-the-Minute Burlington Report on Each

MILITARY MOVEMENTS are being handled with speed and efficiency. The entire Burlington organization is geared to the current wartime pace.

CIVILIAN TRAVEL is important . . . much of it inseparable from wartime activity. Burlington trains, headed by its speedy Zephyr fleet, are conserving time, automobiles and rubber—all of them vitally important.

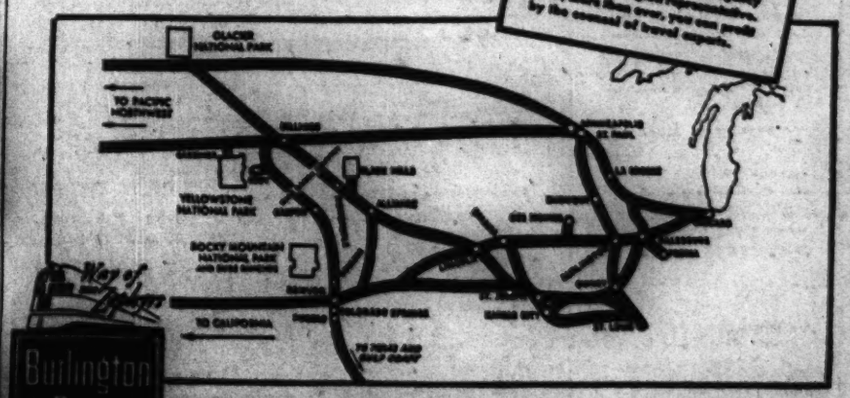
VACATIONS — — *Defense Transportation Director Eastman says: "Vacations are desirable from the standpoint of public health, efficiency and morale . . ."*

Colorado, Glacier Park, Yellowstone, the Black Hills and the Dude Ranches of Wyoming, Colorado and Montana—all served by the Burlington—are welcoming vacationists. Regular bus service is available from railroad gateways to and through these recreational areas.

THE KEYNOTE IS COOPERATION

If you are planning a Western trip, business or vacation, here are some possible things you can do to increase travel enjoyment.

★ Depart and return during mid-week.
★ When reservations are required, make them well in advance and cancel promptly if your plans are changed.
★ Travel light. Luggage not needed en route can be checked through.
★ When planning any trip, consult your local ticket agent, travel agency or nearest Burlington representative. More, more than ever, you can profit by the counsel of travel experts.



THE BURLINGTON ROUTE

80 Boylston Street, Boston • Phone: Liberty 5384

'Mrs. Miniver' Arrives in Boston—John Shepard Marks 20 Years in Broadcasting

Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon Star in Notable War Picture

By Edwin F. Melvin

"Mrs. Miniver," which came to the State and Orpheum Thursday, is a film of which Hollywood may well be proud. A story that does justice to the characters from Jan Struther's collection of sketches has been devised by Arthur Wimperis, James Hilton, George Froeschel, and Claudine West. William Wyler has directed with admirable attention to small but significant detail as well as to the larger aspects of the film. And a cast headed by Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon play their roles with such disarming assurance that audiences are likely to forget they are acting.

The narrative is a comparatively simple one about how the war came home to an English family of the upper middle class. It is long enough and leisurely enough to set individuals in perspective against the background of a village not far from London. It tells of the romance between the eldest son of the Minivers and the granddaughter of the domineering Lady Beldon; the annual rose show in which the village station master presumed to compete against her ladyship; the outbreak of war; the early preparations against air attack; the departure of the son for air service; the excitement over a German parachutist, the Dunkirk expedition, and the shattering experience of air raids.

On the surface the story seems to be told in a casual manner. But when it is finished it is easy to realize that it has been planned with more than usual care. Not a sequence and hardly a speech has been wasted. Everything contributes to the final effect.

* * *

At first there is little suggestion of war. Mrs. Miniver in London has indulged in the extravagance of an expensive hat. Mr. Miniver has persuaded himself that the family needs a low-slung, high-priced car. Vin, the eldest son, down from Oxford, enlightens his family on the deficiencies of the British social system. Toby and Judy, the Miniver small fry, bustle about their own affairs.

All these trivial incidents serve the purposes of humor, which is an important ingredient in entertainment. They also make the audience acquainted with the characters. By the time the more important aspects of the story are reached, you know and like the Miniver family. You feel the effect of the war upon them almost as though they were personal friends.

But even in the romantic and tensely dramatic moments, the writers, the director, and the players have not allowed themselves to become unduly sentimental or portentous. The departure of the small boats to rescue the British troops from Dunkirk is described with a restraint that is amazingly effective. And the return is topped off with an amusingly unexpected fillip. The betrothal of Vin is managed with a touch of humor. The preparations against air raids are not without entertaining side glances at the ways of enterprising tradesmen the world over.

Not all of the film is light and gamesome. Far from it. There is pathos. And there is genuine tragedy. The choice of the victim of the German air-raiders is somewhat surprising. But its unexpectedness adds to its dramatic effect. And the tragedy itself underscores the theme of the picture, the determination of the people of England, civilians as well as soldiers, to fight the war through.

Dramatically the earlier portions of the picture seem even finer than the concluding half. It is difficult in a war film to escape completely a suggestion of the conventions of such stories. In the episode of the escaped German parachutist, in a bit of the scene in the Miniver shelter during an air raid, and in the prelude to the climactic tragedy there are slight traces of artificiality. But they are not conspicuous and they are of minor consequence.

* * *

The acting is in keeping with the high quality of the story. As Mrs. Miniver, Miss Garson has a role that bears comparison with her Mrs. Chips. Mr. Pidgeon as Mr. Miniver is equally fortunate. The members of the younger generation are in no less capable hands. Teresa Wright and Richard Ney in their romantic roles suggest all the gallantry and tragedy of youth in wartime.

Dame May Whitty finds some pitfalls in her path as Lady Beldon. But she has the skill and experience to keep sentiment from drifting into sentimentality. Reginald Owen as the air-raid warden, Henry Travers as the station master, Henry Wilcoxon as the vicar, Brenda Forbes as the Miniver housemaid, and Rhys Williams as her suitor add to the atmosphere of an English village. In different vein but no less ably done is the fugitive German aviator played by Helmut Dantine.

'This Above All'

A truncated and considerably devitalized version of Eric Knight's novel, "This Above All," opened Thursday at the Metropolitan Theater. All the uglier portions have been eliminated from Mr. Knight's story and only the more picturesque incidents are allowed to remain. As a novel, "This Above All" was a romance with grim and portentous overtones. As a film, it is a romance with scarcely any overtones at all.

The film was solicitously directed by Anatole Litvak, whose "Mayerling" and "All This and Heaven Too" proved their director an artist. R. C. Sherriff has written a well-ordered screen play, which distorts a candid portrayal of the illicit relationship between Clive Briggs and Prudence Cathaway into a kind of semi-respectability.

There are several excellent performances. Tyrone Power, who displays a surprising power as Briggs, creates a brooding and troubled character. He realizes with conviction an educated man of the people whose revolt against what he regards as the vileness and futility of warfare have decided him to quit the battle. A hero of Dunkirk, Briggs' decision to desert is conquered by the eloquence of a pretty girl with whom he has been having a romance.

Miss Fontaine, as Prudence has a quality of tenderness, a kind of genteel adventurousness. Her honesty does not desert her even in a shabby tale like this one. Thomas Mitchell, as the principal supporting player, does what he can with the part of Briggs' irreverent cockney friend. There are other competent performances by Henry Stephenson, Nigel Bruce, Gladys Cooper, Philip Merivale, Sara Allgood, and Alexander Knox.

"It Happened in Flatbush," the other film on the program did not, of course, happen anywhere save in Harold Buchman's and Lee Loeb's collaborative imagination. The picture is Hollywood's recognition of a fellow national institution, that baseball enterprise formally known at the Brooklyn Dodgers.

This is a moderately amusing baseball comedy which offers little new. Lloyd Nolan gives a solid performance as the repatriated manager.

Three Plays for Boston

Three bookings for early autumn in Boston are reported in New York. Maxwell Anderson's new play, "The Eve of St. Agnes," which is said to deal with an American farm boy as civilian and soldier, will be brought to Boston on Sept. 14 by the Playwrights' Company.

John Steinbeck's "The Moon Is Down," in a production by Jules Leventhal, is in prospect for the Plymouth Theater beginning Aug. 17. Conrad Nagel, Art Smith, Maria Palmer, Victor Thorley, and E. J. Ballantine are in the cast.

"Franklin Street," starring Groucho Marx, is coming on Sept. 28. The play by Ruth Goetz, August O. Goetz, and Arthur Sheekman is being produced by Max Gordon.

Fort Devens Show, 'Park Your Khaki,' On Radio Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

An air version of the Fort Devens show, "Park Your Khaki," written and produced by three privates, is to be radiocast from WBZ tonight with its all-soldier cast, 10:30. Produced by soldiers who were in some form of "show" business before they were inducted, this entertainment is radiocast to satisfy a larger audience which had heard of its merits.

Station WNAC, with John Shepard, III, owner and operator, is to celebrate 20 years on the air with a special program to be radiocast over WNAC and the Yankee Network, 8:15 p. m. Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission, and Mr. Shepard are to speak. Music will be by Yankee Network talent including Bobby Norris and his orchestra, Frank Cronin, Ruth Owens, Ted Cole, George and Dixie, and George Wheeler.

Irving Berlin will be guest of the 8 p. m. concert hour over NBC to WBZ when he is interviewed by Frank Black, conductor. A medley of Berlin's tunes, including his latest from "Holiday Inn," will be heard.

Howard Marsh is to be heard in the first program on new time of "Those Good Old Days," Blue-WHDH, 8:30 p. m.

Fritz Reiner is to conduct the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra in Lewisohn Stadium in Mozart's Symphony in E flat (K. 543), the Air from Bach's Suite in D major, and Richard Strauss' tone poem, "Don Juan," CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

Horticultural Hall To House Victory Garden Exhibition

Sounding an urgent call for perfect specimens of Irish Cobblers and fast-growing Blue Hubbard Squash which promises to be the biggest in the neighborhood, the Boston Advertising Club announces that the City's First Victory Garden Show will take place at Horticultural Hall Sept. 28, 29, and 30.

The Advertising Club, co-operating with the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, is sponsoring the event, and indications are that every third person who exhibits will win a valuable award.

Club Secretary Edward I. Farrington and Exhibition Manager Arno H. Nehrling of the Horticultural Society revealed the fact that more than 300 prizes, consisting of War Bonds and War Stamps, will be awarded.

Classes include a collection of vegetables and flowers arranged for effect to cover 50 square feet, a collection of vegetables to cover 50 square feet, 25 square feet and 10 square feet.

A special prize will be given by the officials for the biggest cabbage, pumpkin, squash, and tomato exhibited.

Flower exhibits also will be eligible for awards. Those include Hardy Chrysanthemums, Dahlias, Asters and miscellaneous Garden Flowers.

No admission charge will be made to the show and there will be no fee made for exhibits.

Short Waves in Boston

WBUL, 6.04me or 11.73me

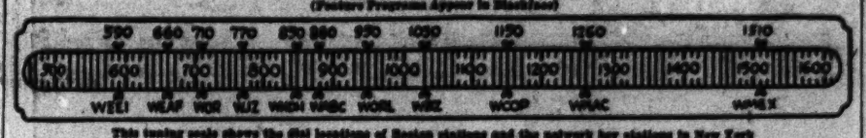
6:30 P. m.—News Commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p.m.—"The Fight for a Free World"; "Weapons for Victory—Ships," Prof. J. Anson De Mass.
7:50 p. m.—Sports News for Service Men.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WRUL, 11.97me (25.0m)

3:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-890kc-BLU	WBZ-1060kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WNEX-1510kc-199m
2:00 "David Harum"; sk.	Presenti Presents	"Mary Marlin"; sketch..	Braves-Cincinnati Reds	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
2:15 E. Marlin, news ...	Presenti Presents	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
2:30 News; Hollywood ...	News; "Days of Sol..."	Pepper Young's Family	Braves-Cincinnati Reds	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
2:45 "Swing Time"; Talk	Is Min. from Broadway	"Right to Happiness" ..	baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
4:00 David Chaskin's Or.	News Service	"Backstage Wife"	Braves-Cincinnati Reds	Dance Matinee: records.
4:15 Victory at Home ...	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	baseball game	Dance Matinee: records.
4:30 Exploring Space ...	Club Matinee; variety...	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch.	Braves-Cincinnati Reds	Dance Matinee: records.
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee; News....	"Young Widder Brown" ..	baseball game	Dance Matinee: records.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies: music; songs.	Esther, songs	"When a Girl Marries" ..	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee: records.
5:15	"Sea-Hound"; drama ..	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee: records.
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Flying Patrol"; drama	Jack Dalton, songs	California Caravan	Sports; Music .....
5:45 Ben Bernie; music.	"Wanderer of Wasteland	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News Service; Talk .....
6:00 News; Reports	News; Sports	News; Sports Reporter...	News Service	Sports reports .....
6:15 Bessie Hooper	Newsreel; War News...	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Wells Time.....
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Variety Show	Lowell Dismal Music ...	Press Secretary	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today...	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports results .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	U. S. Treasury Program	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	March to Victory .....
7:15 "Dear John"; sk...	Geoffrey Harwood, Talk	News of the World	Date With a Diet	Richard Salinger, news
7:30 "Battle Stations" ..	"The Lone Ranger";	Reighard's Call; drama	"Red Ryder"; drama....	"New Moon" music ....
7:45 Songs; J. Wesley..	drama	R. V. Kaltenborn	"Red Ryder"; drama....	Treasury Parade .....
8:00 Lowtown Stadium	Earl Godwin, News....	Lanny Ross; songs	"Going Up the News"..	"Old English Airs" .....
8:15 Concerts; Fritz	Gibbs & Pinney; comedy	Gracie; orchestra	WNAC Birthday Party..	Defense; Music .....
8:30 Reiner, conductor	"Those Good Old Days";	"Information, Please";	Party; speakers; music	The Lyric Theater.....
8:45 Concert; C. Brown	popular variety	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	WNAC Birthday Party..	The Lyric Theater.....
9:00 "Playhouse"; Ray	Academy Award; drama	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, News.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 Block's Orchestra.	Academy Award; drama	Munn; Alec Lyman's Or.	News Service	
9:30 "That Brewster	Dinah Shore, songs....	Party; Louise Massey;	"Double or Nothing";	"Classical Album" .....
9:45 Boy"; serial	"Little Show"; songs..	vocalists; Whitey Ford.	quiz, with guests.....	"Classical Album" .....
10:00 "Caravan"; Lanny	Meet Your Navy.....	"People Are Funny";	Network sports	News reports .....
10:15 Ross; Connie Boswell; Margo; Herb	Meet Your Navy.....	quiz show; guests	Network sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Shriner; Orchestra	Men, Machines, Victory.	"Park Your Khaki"; All-Soldier Show; Devens	Network sports	Jimmie Lunceford's Orch.
10:45	News Here and Abroad		Network sports	Kay Kyser's Orchestra..
11:00 News; Sports	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter...	News Service	Duke Ellington's Orch...
11:15 Ridout; Jack Edwards' Or.; Major	News Service	Music You Want.....	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Sammy Kaye's Orch....
11:30 Works of Music	Fishermen's Program ..	Music You Want.....	George Duffy's Orchestra	Day's End; News.....
11:45	B. Franklin's Orchestra	News Service	George Duffy's Orchestra	Day's End; News.....

Saturday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-890kc-BLUE	WBZ-1060kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WNEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News; Music	Organ Melodies	
7:15 Commuters' Special.	Newsreel	Musical Clock; News...	News Service	
7:30 Music; News	Religious program	Reveille Roundup	Garden Talk; Music	
7:45 News; War summ'ry	Religious program; news	News Service	"Good Morning"; Talk	
8:00 News of the World.	'Gloom Chasers'; Adrian	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	News reports .....
8:15 Recorded music	O'Brien; music	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; News	"Post Exchange"; Army
8:30 Carl Moore's Club..	Music of Many Lands...	Morning Toast; Fred	Ruth Moss Interviews...	Camp program .....
8:45 Carl Moore's Club..	Newscast	and Mary	Ruth Moss Interviews...	Tin Salvage; Music ....
9:00 George Bryan, News	Fishermen's Program ..	News; Music	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:15 Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Paul Lavalle's Orchestra	Paul Sullivan, news	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:30 Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	News; Melodeers	"Spotlight Revue";	Jim's Texas Ramblers..
9:45 100 Presents	"Breakfast Club"	Hank Lawson's Knights.	Musical Roundup	"Morning Pick Up"; or.
10:00 "Youth on Parade";	Air Express; Music	United States Navy Band	"Rainbow House"; chil-	Studio program .....
10:15 reports; music; or.	"The Cadets"	United States Navy Band	dren's program; B. Emery	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30 Salute to America.	Treasury Star Parade..	4-H Club program	"Rise and Swing Shop"	"Goin' Shoppin' With
10:45 Food Fair	American Legion Aux.	Saturday Serenade	"Rise and Swing Shop"	Marie Mason" .....
11:00 News; Garden talk.	"Servicemen's Hop"; va-	"The Creightons Are	Studio Speaker	"Carioca Caravan" ....
11:15 "All in Fun"	riety show	Coming"; comedy serial	Australian News	Organ Recital .....
11:30 "Let's Pretend" ...	Little Blue Playhouse:	America the Free; Vic-	Army Band concert.....	Joe Rubin's Discoveries.
11:45 "Let's Pretend" ...	"Daily Madness"	tor Arden's Or.; chorus	Army Band concert.....	News reports .....
12:00 Theater of Today..	News Service	News; Music at Noon....	Army-Navy House Party:	Member Views the News
12:15 Theater of Today..	Jerry O'Leary's Quiz ...	Consumer's Time	variety show; orchestra	Orchid; Circle C Branch
12:30 "Days Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	News Service	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melodies .....
12:45 wood"; drama	Hour; talks; music	Metropol Room Ensemble.	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
1:00 News Service	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	"Whatcha Know, Joe" ..	News Service	Council for Democracy.
1:15 Radio Bulletin	Consumer's Talk	"Whatcha Know, Joe" ..	"Coast Guard on Guard"	Musical Mailbox .....
1:30 Science Adventures	Al and Lee Reiser, piano	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	Navy Volunt'r Campaign	Nancy Mase, songs....
1:45 Symphonettes	"Toy Town Tooters"	News Service	Baseball Interviews	Short Story Editor ....
2:00 News; "Of Men and	Convention speakers	United States Marine	Boston Braves - Cincin-	Victory Program .....
2:15 Books"; interview.	"Fantasy in Melody"...	Band concert	nati baseball game	Victory Program .....
2:30 United We Stand..	Air Express; Music	Matinee in Rhythm....	Boston Braves - Cincin-	Organ Recital .....
2:45 United We Stand..	Fishermen's Program ..	Matinee in Rhythm....	nati baseball game	News reports .....
3:00 Calling Pan America	Royal Canadian Air	Adventures in Research.	Boston Braves - Cincin-	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
3:15 Calling Pan America	Force Band	Saturday Special	nati baseball game....	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
3:30 F. O. B. Detroit...	News; Patterns in Blue.	Charles Dant's Orchestra	Boston Braves - Cincin-	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
3:45 F. O. B. Detroit...	Patterns in Blue	Charles Dant's Or.; News	nati baseball game....	Wartime Buying .....
4:00 "Hello from Hawaii";	News Service	Lanny Ross; songs	Carl Hoff's Orchestra...	Dance Matinee: records.
4:15 variety show; News	Air Express; Music	Pan American Holiday..	Orchestra; Music	Dance Matinee: records.
4:30 Sports Roundup ...	Club Matinee; variety....	Pan American Holiday..	Sports; Music	Dance Matinee: records.
4:45 Sports Comments ..	Club Matinee; News....	"Smarty Party"; Music	Comments; Sports	Dance Matinee: records.
5:00 Matinee at Meadow-	Music for Young Ameri-	NBC Concert Orchestra	United States Navy Mu-	Dance Matinee: records.
5:15 brook; Stan Kenton's Orchestra	cans	NBC Concert Orchestra	sical Program; Jimmy	Dance Matinee: records.
5:30 Mat. at Meadowbr'k	Music for Y'ng Americans	Three Suns; vocalists..	Dorsey's Orchestra	Sports; Music .....
5:45	Wanderers of Wasteland	"Symphony in Swing"...	U. S. Navy Program	News reports .....
6:00 News; comments	News; Sports Reporter...	News; Sports Reporter...	News Service	Baseball Scores; Sports
6:15 Bill Hillpot, songs..	News; War News	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time....
6:30 Fraser Hunt	Men, Machines, Victory.	Sports Digest; Music	Press Relations; Sports..	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today...	Edward Tomlinson, talk	News Review	Dramatization	Sports reports .....
7:00 People's Platform..	The Voice of Israel....	"Noah Webster Says";	Music; Dick Kuhn's Or.	"March to Victory"....
7:15 People's Platform..	The Voice of Israel....	McQuarrie's Quiz	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra.	Music; News .....
7:30 Report to Nation...	"Sweep Night"	"Musicana"; orchestra .	"Confidentially Yours" .	Harry Horlick's Orch....
7:45 Report to Nation...	"Sweep Night"	"War in the Air"	Bob Crosby's Orchestra.	Treasury Star Parade...
8:00 Soldiers With Wings:	Earl Godwin, News	"Keeping Up With Rose-	Visit to Americana Eagle	George Cohan's Songs...
8:15 variety show	Gibbs & Pinney; comedy	mary"; sketch	Club, London	Rhythm Ramblers ....
8:30 "Commandos"; war	"The Green Hornet";	Paul Martin's Orchestra	Dance orchestra	Rosemary's Melodies ....
8:45 adventures; News	mystery drama	Paul Martin's Orchestra	Dance orchestra	Romberg's Melodies ....
9:00 "Your Hit Parade";	Summer Symphony Con-	National Barn Dance;	"America Loves a Mel-	Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	cert, Edwin McArthur,	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	ody"; Marion Claire;	cal Album .....
9:30 Orch.; vocalists ..	conductor	Carl Kalash's Orchestra	Th. Thomas, baritone;	Pages From the Classi-
9:45 "Saturday Night	James MacDonald, News	Carl Kalash's Orchestra	chorus; orch.; speaker	cal Album .....
10:00 Serenade; music .	"New Prescott Program"	Sports Newsreel	John B. Hughes, News..	Five Star News .....
10:15 reports; music	variety show	Labor Day "Party"; talks	"Tropical Serenade"...	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Recorded talk	"Stag Party"; variety	Ted Steele's Radio Club.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch..	Tommy Dorsey's Orch..
10:45 News; Sports	show	Ted Steele's Radio Club.	Louis Prima's Orchestra.	Gene Krupa's Orchestra
11:00 News; G. F. Elliot.	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter...	News Service	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
11:15 Jack Edwards' Orch.	News Service	Nelson Olmstead; stories	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Orrin Williams' Orchestra
11:30 Dance music	Fishermen's Program ..	Organ music	Ted Lewis's Orchestra...	Day's End; music.....
11:45 Dance music	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	News Service	Ted Lewis's Orchestra...	Day's End; News.....

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"My Sister Eileen," comedy by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov, featuring Betty Furness, Leo Chalzell, Georgette Lester, King Calder. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Majestic—"The Vinegar Tree," comedy by Paul Osborne, featuring Leslie Adams, Gear and Donald Brian. Tonight, 8:30.

Joy Street Playhouse—"Shoemaker Tree," presented by New England Repertory Company, 36 Joy Street. 8:30 p. m.

Summer Theater

Braitte Hall, Cambridge—"Suspect" by Reginald Denham and Edward Percy, starring Flora Robson. Tonight at 8:30.

Esplanade Concerts

Hatch Memorial Shell Embankment Band, 8 p. m.

Wallace Woodworth, Guest Conductor and Harvard Summer School Chorus

"The Heavens Are Telling the Glory of God," from "The Creation." ..... Haydn

Mirth, with thee I mean to live from L'Allegro (Chorus and Orchestra) ..... Handel

Two Movements, Symphony No. 104 in D Major. III Minuet; IV. Finale: Allegro ..... Haydn

Academic Festival Overture ..... Brahms

Three selections from the "Requiem" ..... Brahms

Films in Boston

Exeter—"The Remarkable Andrew," Ellen Drew. 1:30, 5, 8:10, "Tortilla Flat," Hedy Lamarr. 3:00, 6:15, 9:30.

Fenway—"Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. 12:55, 3:00, 7:05, 9:45, "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30.

Keith Memorial—"Forever and a Day," Hugh Herbert. 11:27, 2:35, "Eagle Squadron," Diana Barrymore. 9:30, 12:30, 3:35, "Juke Box Jenny," Ken Murray. 6:35, 9:17. Preview: "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotten. 7:35, 10:14.

Kenmore—"Male Animal," Henry Fonda. 2:50, 6:30, 9:45, "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. 1, 4:30, 8.

Metropolitan—"It Happened in Flatbush," Carole Landis. 2 p. m., 1:30, 5:40, 9:50, "This Above All," Tyrone Power. 11:30 a. m., 3:45, 8:05, 9:30.

Modern—"The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:45, "Time for Love," Anne Rutherford. 11:00 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Orpheum—"Mrs. Miniver," Walter Pidgeon, Greer Garson. 1, 4:10 a. m., 3, 6:45, 9:15, 10.

Paramount—"Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:50, 6:50, 9:55, "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—"Forever and a Day," George Raft, Brian Aherne. 12:45, 4:04, 7:25, "Sing Your Worries Away," Bert Lahr. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:20, 9:35.

Scollay—"This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford. 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:30, 7:30, 10:30, "The Big Shot." 11:50 a. m., 3:10, 6:20, 9:30.

South Station Theater—Latest March of Time—"Men in Washington," Coast Guard, Pete Smith, Robert Benchley, Quiz Kids, Stage Door Canteen, Bob Hope, Bond Rallies, Sport Personalities, Latest news.

State—"Mrs. Miniver," Walter Pidgeon, Greer Garson 11:00 a. m., 1:47, 4:33, 7:17, 10:05.

Strand-Huntington Avenue: "Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Ford. 1, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 2:10, 5:20, 8:15.

Telenews—"Men in Washington," Henry Busse and his orchestra; Travelogue; Cartoons; Your Air Raid Warden; Pete Smith; 90 minutes of latest news. Continuous 9 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari. 1:35, 5, 8:30, "May Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth. 3:40, 8:10, 9:30.

Washington Street Gayety — "Tortilla Flat," Hedy Lamarr. 2:10 a. m., 12:30, 5:40, 9:50, "Who Is Hope Schuyler?" 3:50, 7:40, 9:30.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "The Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck. 1:30, 5, 8:30, "The Big Shot," Pat Brennan. 3:40, 7, Allston: "Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce. "Crooked Circle." 1:45, 5, 8:20.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Road to the Wild West," Paulette Goddard. "Prison Ltd." Thirza Bernard. 1:40, 5, 8:30.

Regent: "Canal Zone," Chester Morris. "Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce. 2 Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "King's Row," Ann Sheridan. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert. 1:45. Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Tortilla Flat," Charles Laughton. "True to the Army," Judy Canova. 1:45, 5.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "The Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari. 2, 5:00, 8:00.

Fenway: Village: "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Remember Pearl Harbor," Fay McKenzie. 2, 5, 8. Cleveland Circle: "Remarkable Andrew," Ellen Drew. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres. 1:45, 5.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth. "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 1, 3.

Harvard: "We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer. "Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders. 2, 5.

University: "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich. 2:00, 6:15, 9:30. "Private Buckaroo," Dick Foran. 1:35, 4:50, 8.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda. "Suicide Squadron," Anton Walbrook. 2, 5.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Klondike Fury," Edmund Lowe. "Mystery of Marie Roget," Patric Knowles. 2, 7:30-11.

Codman Square: "Kennel Murder Case," William Powell. 1:45, 5:50. "Gambling Lady," Barbara Stanwyck. 3:35, 9:30.

Strand: "Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson. 1:30, 7:35. "Rings on Her Fingers." 3:01, 9:01.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Eglestone: "Tortilla Flat," Charles Laughton. "Remember Pearl Harbor," Fay McKenzie. 1:45, 7:40.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Ship Ahoy." 3:15, 8:15. "Mr. Wise Guy." 1, 5, 9:55.

Park: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowall. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. 1:00, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton. "Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica Plain: "In the Shorts of Tripoli," Maureen O'Hara. "The Remarkable Andrew," William Holden. 1:45, 7:40.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "March of Time," 3:35, 8:30. "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. 2, 5:45.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Lydia," Merle Oberon. "Niagara Falls." Dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Fingers at the Window," Lorraine Day. 1:35, 4:30, 8:15. "Tortilla Flat." 3:35, 6:15, 9:35.

Maplewood: "Dangerous Game," Richard Arlen. 3:15, 8. "My Favorite Blonde," Madeleine Carroll. 1:30, 5:15.

Melrose: "To Old California," John Wayne. 1:35, 5. "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 3:35, 9:30.

Strand: "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters. 3:35, 7, 9:50. "Who Is Hope Schuyler?" 2:30, 8:05.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson. 1:35, 7:35. "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda. 3:05, 9:05.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Saboteur," Robert Cummings. "Whispering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis. 2:30, 9:05. "Mystery of Marie Roget," Patric Knowles. 3:30, 8:05, 10:40.

MELROSE—Melrose: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis. "All-American Co-Ed," Frances Langford. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters. "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis. "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters. "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Stardust on the Stage," Gene Autry. "The Mad Monster," Johnny Downs. Stacy Street: 2, 8.

Strand: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth. "The Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Wings Over Honolulu." "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "Wings Over Honolulu." "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton.

SAUGUS — Drive-In Theater: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. "Country Fair." Dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Ghost of Frankenstein," Lon Chaney. "Fly By Night," Nancy Kelly. 2, 8.

Strand: "What's Cookin'," Andrews Sisters. "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camest "Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. "The Outsider." 1:45. Evenings continuous from 6:15.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Home in Wyoming," Gene Autry. 3:00, 7:34. "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis. 3:27, 9:14.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda. "Who Is Hope Schuyler?" Gladys Ryan. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "West Side," Claude Rains. "Sleepy Time Gal," Judy Canova. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "Jungle Book." Sabu. "Alias Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 2, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis. "Always in My Heart, Kay Francis. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis. "Always in My Heart," Walter Huston.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis. "Always in My Heart," Walter Huston. 1:45, 7:30.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball. "Night to the Rescue," Brenda Joyce. Dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Saboteur," Robert Cummings. "Almost Married," Robert Paige.

Today's FM Programs

WEIM Boston (46.7me)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ Recital.
3:15 p. m.—Music Appreciation.
3:30 p. m.—"Let's Be Neighbors."
4:00 p. m.—Rhythm Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Ben Klassen, tenor.
5:00 p. m.—News; Catching the 5:05.
5:30 p. m.—Three Suns; Vocalists.
5:45 p. m.—Gypsy Serenade.
6:00 p. m.—News; dance music.
6:30 p. m.—Ted Steele's Studio Club.
7:00 p. m.—Erwin Lee Organist.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
9:00 p. m.—Conc

New Aircraft Carrier, Essex, Honors Massachusetts Shipbuilding Town

Effect of War On Building In N. E. Described

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Strange things are happening to home building in Massachusetts.

Take Newton and Westwood for instance.

For 10 years the Garden City and the old township have been leading the state in the volume of home building, based on population, yet both of them have practically passed out of the building picture today.

During the 10 years of building depression, Westwood tripled its population. Homes rose by the hundreds as workers in Boston were attracted to the motorized suburbs.

But what has happened under the impact of war?

The town records show that during the last two months not one home has been applied for. From a pre-war record of eight to 10 homes finished every month over a long period of years, Westwood has built no new homes in June and July.

The halt in small-home building that older Westwood families have hoped for and even fought for through the years to maintain the town's dignity and rural charm has been accomplished overnight by the war.

No Applications

On top of that no one has asked town officials for the right to remodel or even repair a single building in the last two months. And no applications have been made to put up any type of new non-residential structures.

This situation is considered even more surprising in that Westwood is located in a defense district with a fast-moving home community (Islington) well within the defense housing price range.

The flattened housing outlook for the town is just as astonishing to local residents as was the gigantic boom of the last decade which caused realtors to wonder if "someone hadn't forgotten to tell Westwood of the business depression."

As for Newton, the city records reveal that only seven homes were asked for in June, against an average application for 50 to 100 new family accommodations per month before the war.

This is not strange since Newton's building boom of the last eight years is attributed to the development of automobile transportation along the eight-year-old Worcester Turnpike . . . now curbed by the rubber shortage. Whereas Newton nominally spends more than $100,000 on new homes each month, only $26,000 worth of new construction was applied for in June. And July's total, not yet compiled, is expected to be much less than June's.

Costs of Repairs

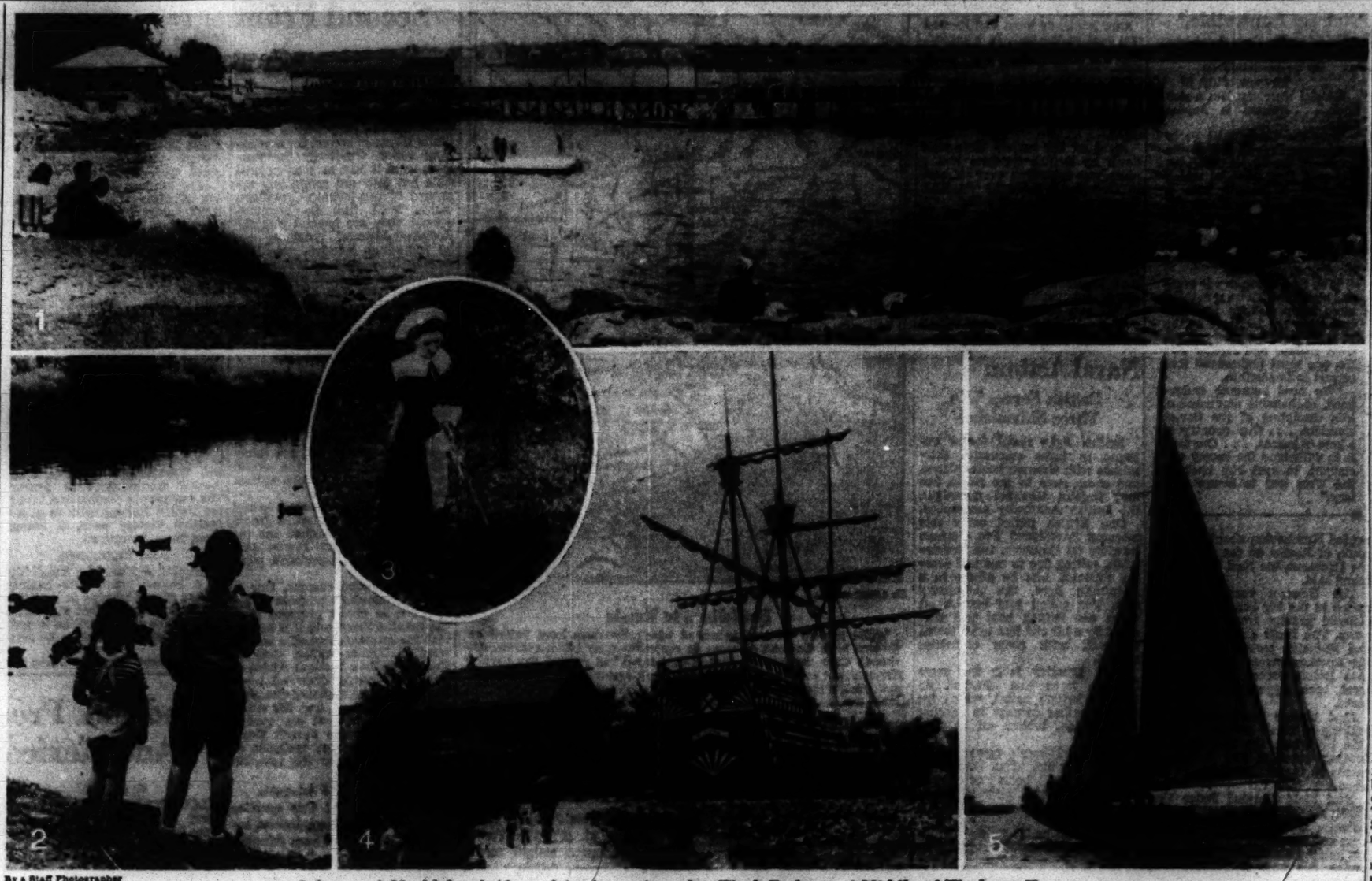
Repairs and remodelling costs now exceed the expenditures for new construction.

With the recession of Newton and Westwood from the building limelight, Waltham, Weymouth, Natick and Pittsfield assume the leadership with the Watch City well in the foreground not only in the number of homes applied for in June, but also in the outlay of capital.

In topping the list, Waltham applied for 29 new homes in June costing $114,950. These houses are being built for war workers in the Watertown Arsenal and in the war production plants being built in this city. Weymouth is second in the state's building program with 23 new homes applied for costing $93,000. Housing is being provided for workers in the nearby Fore River shipyards where personnel is being expanded by the hundreds every month.

Building is also soaring strictly on a war housing basis in Pittsfield, Worcester, Natick, and Braintree. Boston asked for only one new house in June, but application for repairs and remodelling totaled more than $263,769.

Leading the war plant construction program was West Springfield with a factory and office building costing $400,495.



By a Staff Photographer

Salem and Marblehead Abound in Attractions for Week-Ender and Middle-of-Weekers, Too

Salem Willows, noted for its shore dinners, is easily reached by bus and train for those now deprived of the use of their motorcars because of gasoline rationing and tire shortages. (1) Pier at the Willows, from which pleasure boats leave for North Shore points, and where rowboats may be hired. An adjacent beach, and picnic sites on the rocks around the harbor, appeal to many. There's also the near-by park, with picnic spots, amusements, and refreshment stands. (2) The docks attract many younger visitors at Forest River Park, site of the Pioneers' Village, entrance to which, with a model of the good ship Arbella, is shown in No. 4. Here, a Puritan Maid will show the various reproductions of pioneer homes to visitors, or demonstrate her ability to make soap in an iron kettle (No. 3). At Marblehead, Race Week begins tomorrow, with yachts from the near-by clubs participating in the colorful event. (5) A yacht lowers its sails after a brisk race down the harbor.

Town Sends Felicitations To Launching

At Newport News, Va., the Navy's new 25,000 ton aircraft carrier Essex, named after the famous Massachusetts shipbuilding town, was scheduled for launching today.

The vessel, completed in 15 months and three days after laying of the keel, is the first aircraft carrier to be launched since Pearl Harbor.

Selectmen of the Town of Essex, advised last night by telegram from Navy Secretary Frank Knox that the ship would be launched today, sent this reply:

"In behalf of the citizens of Essex, we wish to express our deepest appreciation of the honor tended to this historic town by the naming of the latest aircraft carrier as the Essex. May God protect and guide her through perilous times ahead that she may do her full share towards winning eventual peace."

The public was barred from the simple ceremony. The ship's sponsor was Mrs. Artemus L. Gates, of Locust Valley, Long Island, N. Y., wife of the Assistant Secretary of Navy for Air. Mrs. Gates' daughter, Diana, and two of her nieces, Alessandra and Anne Cheney, of Saunderstown, R. I., were Maids of Honor.

The Essex is the first of 11 carriers ordered by the Navy to be known as the Essex Class. One of the ships in this class is the Lexington (II), now under construction at the Fore River shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Quincy, Mass.

The new airplane carrier bears a name which has figured large in American naval history. The famous frigate Essex, commanded by Capt. David Porter in the War of 1812, also was named after the Town of Essex. It was built at Salem of Essex oak and by Essex men.

A second warship built at Portsmouth Navy Yard in 1874 also was named the Essex. She was completed at Boston by the famous shipbuilder Donald McKay in 1876 and later became a schoolship for the training of apprentices.

GET NEW PARTS
Part supplies are listed for many kinds of machines.
Look under the product for "Equipment & Supplies."
TELEPHONE DIRECTORY
YELLOW PAGES

McCormack Backs Casey For Senator

Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, House Majority Leader and Roosevelt Administration spokesman, today was ready to campaign openly and vigorously for Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts, seeking the Democratic nomination for United States Senator in a field of five candidates.

The Majority Leader's open endorsement of Representative Casey came last night when he introduced the young New Dealer as he made his opening address of the Senatorial campaign.

The endorsement was not unexpected inasmuch as Representative McCormack is understood to have influenced Representative Casey to run for the Senatorial nomination and abandon his almost unbeatable chances for re-election to the House.

In his introduction, Representative McCormack stated:

"Congressman Casey has been my colleague in Congress for the past eight years. He is truly a man of the people. He is a man of sound judgment and, above all, of courage. He will make a great United States Senator. I urge all my friends to vote for him on primary day."

The McCormack move, plus his promise to campaign actively for Mr. Casey later, gives the latter considerable impetus in his contest against Joseph B. Ely, former Governor; Joseph Lee, former member of the Boston School Committee; John F. Fitzgerald, former Mayor of Boston, and Daniel H. Coakley, who was ousted from office as Executive Councilor by the Massachusetts Senate after an impeachment trial.

Racing at Marblehead a Lure For Week End on North Shore

Gosleus Jauntings
A Friday Feature

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Marblehead Race Week begins tomorrow! And, along with the billowing sails which will gleam whitely on the Harbor, there's the historic old town with its narrow winding streets and quaint houses to attract the week-end vistor.

And one should not overlook the recreational possibilities in near-by Salem—New England's historic treasure house. In addition to the numerous historical shrines, including the House of the Seven Gables, there's Salem Willows, famous for shore dinners, and the Pioneer Village at Forest River Park.

Enough for any week end—in fact, enough in these two quaint old towns for a whole week! And, for those who have the time during the week, there's less likelihood of crowded streetcars and busses on these gasless, motorless jauntings.

Devereaux Beach for Swim

Marblehead Harbor, itself, offers many opportunities for those who enjoy ocean vistas. Then, just across the Harbor, there's the Neck, with its Eastern and Corinthian Yacht Clubs. Also, between Marblehead Proper and the Neck, there's good bathing at Devereaux Beach!

Salem abounds with recreational opportunities for the week-ender—or the middle-of-the-weeker. Roaming its old streets, one finds plenty of historic interest in the Essex Institute, the Peabody Museum, the old Town Hall, Witch House, Ropes Memorial, the Gardner-Whit-Pingree House, and the House of the Seven Gables, to mention a few. There is a nominal charge to some; others are free.

At Salem's Forest River Park, overlooking the harbor and sea, one finds three acres devoted to the Pioneers' Village (open until dusk, adults 25 cents, children 15 cents) with an accurate reproduction of typical units of a Puritan community of about 1630, ranging from small cabins to a reproduction of the good ship Arbella, which brought early pioneers to Massachusetts. Outside the Village, there's a public bathhouse, swimming pool, and picnic and camping sites.

There's bathing and boating at Salem Willows. From the pier extending from the Park, one may take a North Shore boat trip of eight miles for 25 cents for the 40-minute round trip. Or, there's a round trip of 10 miles to Marblehead which takes an hour and costs 35 cents. Row boats may be hired at the pier for a nominal fee.

A number of good resturants serving New England shore dinners surround Salem Willows Park, which offers a fine picnic site. There are plenty of refreshment stands, an amusement park, and free shows daily.

For golfers, the Salem Municipal Golf Course offers nine holes, Monday through Friday, at 40 cents; 18 holes, 75 cents; all day, $1. Saturday and holidays, each nine holes 50 cents; all day $1.

Thus, we have a brief outline of a few of the recreational advantages offered by the North Shore towns of Marblehead and Salem. Now—how to reach these places without a motorcar:

How to Get There

Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway busses leave Haymarket Square Boston (easily reached by Boston Elevated cars) for both Marblehead and Salem. Through busses to Marblehead leave at quarter to and quarter past the hour; the fare 35 cents each way for adults, children between 5 and 12, 20 cents each way.

Busses of the same line leave Haymarket Square for Salem at 10 minutes past the hour, and every 20 minutes. The fare is 30 cents each way. The bus which leaves at half-past the hour goes direct to Salem Willows for the same fare. Those wishing to visit the Pioneer Village should take the Salem (via Loring Avenue) bus which enters Salem by way of Lafayette Street. The park is a short walk from the bus stop on this street. The fare is the same.

There's good Boston & Maine train service to both places, too. Approximately six trains daily from Boston to Marblehead (only one on Sundays); the fare, total 41 cents each way, including tax. One-day round trip tickets, 70 cents. Children between 5 and 12, half fare. There are some nine trains daily from Boston to Salem, the fare being 41 cents, including tax. One-day round-trip tickets, 60 cents. Children between 5 and 12, half fare. Local busses from the Boston & Maine depot to Salem Willows, over the Eastern Massachusetts line.

(Fourth of a series of 10 articles outlining fun for the week end—without gasoline.)

Brown Raked For Material For War Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 31—Everything from bronze cannon balls to waste paper is being ferreted out of the nooks and corners of Brown University these days and turned over to the Government for use in war production.

Waste paper forms a large and steady part of Brown's contribution. Since February of this year, more than 67,000 pounds have been turned over to a paper concern which sorts the paper, rebales it, and passes it on to the paper mills.

In the hunt for salvage, three decorative bronze cannon balls were found in the attic of Van Wickle Hall, home of the English Department. No one seems to know how they got there, but by now they are probably rolling along on an assembly line in some war production plant.

Quantities of scrap metal have turned up in the form of old lighting fixtures, worn-out office machines, addressograph plates, and electric batteries. And, in the way of scrap rubber, many bizarre items have been turned in. Among these are old tires formerly used by the football team for practice in broken field running practice, bathing caps from the Pembroke Physical Education Department, worn-out hose, bladders from footballs, and rubber matting.

Air Convoy Service Forecast For Tankers on the East Coast

AUGUTA, Maine, July 31 (AP)—U. S. Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine told newsmen at the Maine Capitol yesterday that Gov. Sumner Sewall's suggestion to President Roosevelt that an air convoy service be established along the eastern seaboard was being "sympathetically studied and something will come of it, definitely."

Governor Sewall wrote the President that he believed such a service to protect fuel oil and gasoline tankers and coal colliers from Axis submarine attack would prove helpful to the petroleum products supplies.

"The Governor's idea has been very stimulating with respect to the fuel oil problem," Senator Brewster said after a conference with Governor Sewall and State Fuel Administrator Frank E. Southard, "and we shall see developments which ought to be very helpful. The matter is having constant consideration in Washington."

Senator Brewster, en route to his Dexter home, said an announcement from Washington regarding Governor Sewall's plan might be expected in "two or three days, or by the first of next week anyway."

Meanwhile, Governor Sewall was advised by Mr. Southard that Maine's requirements for fuel oil and gasoline from August to next April would be: August, 18,000 barrels daily; September, 19,000; October, 20,000; November, 24,000; December, 29,200; January, 27,400; February, 28,000; March, 27,000; April, 22,900.

The present supply to Maine is 15,000 daily, Mr. Southard advised the Governor.

Mr. Southard, who sent this information to Federal Fuel Administrator Harold L. Ickes, also advised the Governor that "my information is to the effect that there is no great amount of petroleum products now in storage in this State."

Mr. Southard said investigation showed that Maine had a storage capacity of 3,401,609 barrels.

Governor Sewall said at the conference he also talked over the plan of "using airplanes to patrol the coast" with Guy P. Gannett of Portland, Maine, Wing commander of the Civil Air Patrol, adding that both were "hopeful for favorable developments."

Congressman Sees Son Join Navy

George J. Bates, Jr., of Salem, son and namesake of the Massachusetts Congressman, yesterday enlisted in the United States Navy in Boston.

Young Bates is the fourth member of the Congressman's family to join the sea force. Two other sons and a son-in-law are also in the Navy.

William H. Bates is a lieutenant in the Navy Supply Corps. Raymond Bates is a student at Annapolis, and James Ginty, son-in-law, is a lieutenant on the U. S. S. Vincennes. Representative Bates, a member of the Naval Affairs Committee, accompanied his son to the Recruiting Office. The young man graduated from Worcester Academy in 1941. He has been working as a machine operator in a factory producing antiaircraft guns.

Rent Ceilings Set in Maine

PORTLAND, Maine, July 31 (AP)—Acceptance by a landlord of rents higher than March 1 means that "both tennant and landlord are committing violations against Federal rent control and are subject to heavy fines," Wesley L. Whelpley, Portland defense rental area director, warned last night.

Federal rent control becomes effective Saturday in an area embracing approximately 50,000 rent payers in Cumberland and Androscoggin counties.

"There can be no eviction by a landlord if a tenant refuses to pay more than the rent charged March 1, 1942," Mr. Whelpley said.

He explained that the only grounds for eviction were nonpayment of rent, causing a nuisance, intention of a landlord to occupy the premises himself, or extensive repairs which cannot be completed while a place is occupied.

In any case, Mr. Whelpley said, the landlord must file a complaint or intentions with the rent control board here.

Labor Dispute Certified

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins certified to the War Labor Board yesterday a wage dispute between the Sanford Mills, with plants at Sanford and Goodall, Maine, and local unions of the Federation of Woolen and Worsted Workers (AFL). A total of 1,580 workers are involved in the disputes.

Survey Is Made of Industrial Safety

In a report just issued by Ralph W. Pendleton, Secretary of the State-Wide Industrial Safety Contest conducted by the Massachusetts Safety Council, the frequency and severity of industrial injuries for the first six months of 1942 have increased less than one per cent in spite of an increase of over 27 per cent in the man-hour load in comparison with the first six months of 1941.

Firms enrolled in the contest this year numbered 317 with a total of 230,875 employees as compared with the same number employing 211,917 in the same period of last year. The number of man-hours worked increased from 211,592,115 in 1941 to 269,868,789 and the frequency of lost time injuries increased from 14.0 to 11.9 injuries per million hours of operation. There have been 15 fatal accidents for the first six months of 1942 as compared with only nine fatalities for the same period last year.

The number of days was 180,319 as compared with 148,897, which increased the severity rate from .70 to .71 days lost per thousand hours of operation. The standard penalty charge of each fatality is 6,000 days.

One of the bright spots in the report was the list of 87 companies employing a total of 39,350 men and women, who worked the entire second quarter of 1942 without experiencing an injury serious enough to keep them away from their jobs for a single day.

In recognition of their group leadership, the following firms have been awarded large safety banners by the Massachusetts Safety Council:

American Steel and Wire Company, Cable Works; American Writing Paper Corporation, Crocker and Parsons Divisions; Berzelius Gas and Electric Company; Blake Manufacturing Corporation; Colonial Beacon Oil Company, Manufacturing Division; Crompton and Knowles Loom Works; E. du Pont de Nemours and Company, Davis Works; General Baking Company, Roxbury Plant; Gloucester Electric Light Company; Granite City Ice Company, Inc.; Hockmeyer Brothers, Inc.; Hygrade Sylvania Corporation, Radio Tube Division; Lever Brothers Company; S. A. Maxfield Company; Minute Tapioca Company; Monsanto Chemical Company, Plastics Division; Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company; New England Confectionery Company; Norton Company; Old Colony Envelope Company; Old Colony Laundries, Inc.; Packard Mills, Inc.; Peppercell Manufacturing Company; Revere Copper and Brass Company; Rhinehemere Paper Company; Suburban Gas and Electric Company; Textile Manufacturing Company; United Soap and Products Company; White and Bagley Company; Worcester Electric Lighting Company; Worcester Rendering Company; Worcester Stamped Metal Company.

NEW HOMES for DEFENSEWORKERS

6½ rooms — fully insulated — garage — automatic gas heat. Handy to all parts of Greater Boston. Within 10c fare limit.

SMALL DOWN PAYMENT

Approximately $42.50 per Month for Principal, Interest, Taxes, Fire Insurance, Mortgage Insurance.

(Nothing else to pay; betterments, legal fees, and all "extras" fully paid for.)

Open Every Day From 9 A.M. to 9 P.M.

K. V. WOLSEY CO.
200 West St., Hyde Park (Boston)
Tel. H. P. 1111
(At the George Wright Golf Course)

IT'S FRESHER — AND MORE NUTRITIOUS
THE WORLD'S FINEST MILK
Walker-Gordon
CERTIFIED VITAMIN D MILK
ORDER FROM YOUR MILK DEALER

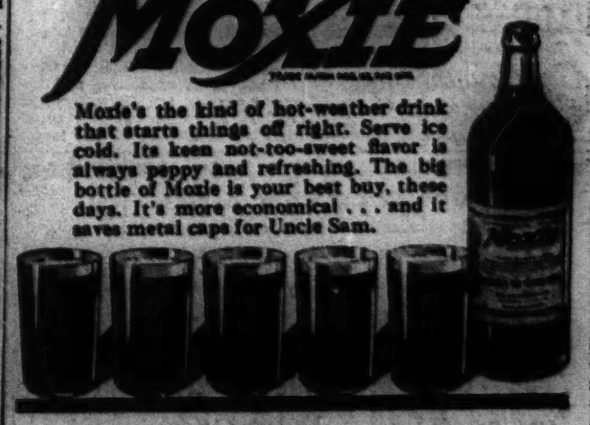
FREE CATALOG OF VACATION TRIPS

Tells where to go, month of time and cost. BIG AND LITTLE JOURNEYS has a great variety of interesting and inexpensive trips to Maine, N. H. resorts, White and Green Mts., Cape Cod, Cape Ann, Beach, Rocky Nks., Colonial Trails, Berkshires, Quaker and other Pathway Parks, Great Lakes and Saguenay River Cruises, Niagara Falls, Gaspe, Laurentians and many other places. Trips, rates, hotels and many other details. Also how to plan your own trips, save time and money. Send for your copy now. Columbia Travel, 333 Washington St., Boston.

WHAT THIS COUNTRY NEEDS IS PLENTY OF

MOXIE

Moxie's the kind of hot-weather drink that starts things off right. Serve ice cold. Its keen not-too-sweet flavor is always peppy and refreshing. The big bottle of Moxie is your best buy, these days. It's more economical . . . and it saves metal caps for Uncle Sam.



Russian Resistance Strengthens at Bend of Don

Continued from Page 1

States Army Air Force officers, coupled with the debarkation of a large new contingent of Canadian troops in Britain.

German raiders were active over the industrial British Midlands again last night and the RAF resumed daylight raids on the French coast.

Only local actions were reported in Egypt, but in the southwest Pacific there was the biggest outbreak of aerial activity since the Coral Sea Battle, with American airmen destroying 9 out of 49 Japanese raiders over Port Darwin, firing an enemy transport off New Guinea and shooting up the transport's destroyer escort.

Battle in Russia:

Red Troops Lose More Rostov Ground

Russian dispatches from the front south of Rostov and Tsimlyansk admitted the Soviets had lost further ground and reported a grave threat developing between Bataisk, 15 miles south of Rostov, and the Sea of Azov.

The German High Command claimed that German, Rumanian, and Slovak troops had crossed the lower Don River on a 10-mile front and already had thrust spearheads 112 miles south of the Don.

Fighting is in progress for the town of Salsk, a junction point on the railways from the Caucasus to Stalingrad, 100 miles southeast of Rostov, the German communiqué said.

Although there was no indication that the main Caucasus Army of Lieut. Gen. D. T. Kolzlov yet had been thrown into the fight, the Russian Army newspaper, Red Star reported that in the Don bend, cavalrymen from the Soviet Bashkir Republic on the western slopes of the Urals had dealt the Germans a heavy blow in a surprise night attack.

Red Star said a full division of the Bashkir cavalry had joined the Don bend battle.

It was there that the Russians reported repulsing the German attack in a see-saw battle south and southwest of Kletskaya, 80 miles from Stalingrad, where the Germans hurled flying wedges of troops walled by tanks into the fight.

From the Voronezh Front, the Russians also reported repulsing the Germans in fighting for bridgeheads on both sides of the Don.

Nazi Tanks Blasted Near Kletskaya

In repulsing the German phalanx attack near Kletskaya, Soviet riflemen held their fire as the concentration lumbered up. Then artillerymen concentrated on nine tanks which formed the forward point of the triangle. Volley after volley wrecked the tanks and the Nazi infantry was left exposed, Red Star said. Russian troops are then said to have dashed into the breach and to have routed the Germans in hand-to-hand combat.

In the fighting in the Caucasus the Germans claim their speed troops and advanced infantry divisions are pursuing the Russians closely and have barred further retreat at several points by outstripping the disorganized fugitives.

An infantry division has occupied Kuschevka, about 50 miles south of Rostov on the railway to the Caucasus, the Nazi High Command said.

The German version of the action in the big bend of the Don differed greatly from Soviet reports. The Nazis claimed German and Rumanian troops had thrown the Russians across the river, and that Italian forces had repulsed local tank-supported Soviet attacks.

Nazi airmen were said to be seeking to bomb crossings of the Don by which the Red Army is feeding supplies and reinforcements to the divisions within the bend.

Nazi Field Marshal Fedor Von Bock according to Moscow dispatches, is moving up additional men and machines to bolster both his holding action in the Voronezh sector, 300 miles below Moscow, and the southward thrust at Tsimlyansk, midway between Stalingrad and Rostov.

Vichy dispatches which declared that German parachutists and ground troops had landed on Taman peninsula of the Caucasus in a thrust from the Crimea yesterday remained unconfirmed.

Red Star charged that Red Army uniforms had been used by the Germans for attacks in two sectors, but said the deception was discovered and the attacking forces totaling three battalions, were wiped out.

White tabs, not worn by the Russians, had been placed on the collars, the Army newspaper said.

Japan to Strike?

Indications Point To Siberia Next

In disclosing that Japanese forces nearly 400,000 strong were concentrating in Manchukuo opposite the 1,000-mile Soviet frontier from Lake Baikal to the Pacific, a British military source said "there is little doubt they are planning to attack."

"The Japanese are already in position to attack whenever they choose," said this source who declined to permit identification by name.

Japanese engineers have used large numbers of Chinese prisoners to construct and develop road and rail communications with the present concentration areas, it was declared.

"Like all aggressors, the Japanese can strike wherever they choose along a long frontier," the source said, predicting that they would make at least three drives in the north in an attempt to isolate Vladivostok.

"August and September are the best months for campaigning in that area," he said, "and the Japanese inactivity in all other spheres except the North Pacific indicates Siberia is their objective for the last half of 1942."

RAF Over France:

English Midlands Bombed by Germans

When they swept across the English Channel in the direction of Boulogne this morning, British fighters resumed daylight raids on the occupied French coast after a night of scattered German bombing attacks upon Britain.

Nazi planes also were active over the channel during the forenoon and heavy antiaircraft fire was audible for several minutes on the outskirts of London, which had two quick alarms during the night —the fifth and sixth of the week.

The gunfire sent shoppers in the capital scurrying for cover, but ground watchers spotted no enemy planes over the city.

Eight towns in the Midlands were hit with high explosives and incendiaries by the German night raiders who followed the usual practice of lighting up the target area with flares before unloading their bombs.

One Midlands town had its first real raid of the war. In a second, a widely known church was damaged, and in a third low-flying planes machine-gunned the streets.

The Berlin Radio said strong German bomber formations again raided Birmingham during the night.

Eight of the raiders were shot down by British defenses and a ninth was destroyed over its base in Occupied France by an RAF fighter, a communiqué said.

The British said they lost 13 planes in the afternoon and evening operations.

Bad weather apparently was responsible for the failure of the RAF to attack Germany again last night, interrupting an offensive which had seen British bombers over the Reich on seven of the 10 preceding nights.

'Retreat Impossible,' Soviet Paper Asserts

By the Associated Press

Moscow, July 31

"Soviet warriors! Not a step back. . . . Retreat is impossible!"

Thus the Communist Party newspaper Pravda rallied the armies of the Soviet Union today in a long editorial which appeared coincident with a plea from Joseph Stalin reminding the Russians of their past heroes.

The editorial said, in part:

"Our country is going through grave days.

"The Soviet country is great and abundant. There is nothing more harmful than to think that since the territory of the U. S. S. R. is vast we can retreat farther and farther . . . No, one must understand that retreat is impossible.

"We need supreme endurance, unshakable staunchness, iron discipline of the Soviet warriors. . . . Our country is a land of heroes. . . . Our task is to withstand the enemy onslaught, to hurl him back to the West and to insure victory."

Naval Action:

British Forces Win Three Skirmishes

British light naval forces engaged in three successful skirmishes with German boats, planes, and shore guns in the North Sea and English Channel overnight, the British Admiralty announced.

One British patrol early this morning intercepted five German trawlers off Ijmuiden, the Netherlands, setting fire to one and scoring repeated hits on others in a 10-minute fight, the Admiralty said. The action was broken off when one British boat was disabled by a hit and had to be towed to port, with some casualties aboard.

Fifty minutes later the same German force was attacked by another British patrol, which inflicted further damage in another brief action, broken off at daybreak.

The third brush came in the English Channel when three German torpedo boats or minesweepers, escorted by motorboats, were attacked by the British off France.

Damage of undetermined nature was done. The British suffered no losses.

Alexandria Raided

Alarms Also Sound Again in Cairo

Dispatches from Cairo said that in raiding Alexandria last night Axis bombers had killed four persons and injured 13 and had caused slight damage to property.

Air-raid alarms also sounded in the Cairo area and other points in Egypt, the Egyptian Interior Ministry announced, but no mention was made of bombs falling in Cairo, which was the target of a light raid on the night of July 29.

Light British patrols harassed the Axis forces on all sectors of the El Alamein Front by night, Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck's headquarters announced, but there was no indication of large scale operations anywhere in the fighting zone.

Aerial activity in the battle area yesterday was confined principally to sweeps over the enemy lines by British fighters, a communiqué said.

British airmen were credited officially with shooting down one German plane during minor operations over Malta.

The Axis version of developments came from Rome, where the Italian High Command was quoted as saying that British forces attacking on the southern flank of the El Alamein Front had been repulsed. A new bombing of Tobruk was announced. The Italian communiqué said one of the British raiders was shot down by anti-aircraft fire.

More Sinkings:

American Captain Seized as Prisoner

The United States Navy disclosed the first reported instance of the seizure by a German submarine of an American ship's captain as a prisoner of war in announcing the sinking of another United States merchantman in the Western Atlantic.

With the loss also of the Brazilian freighter Tamandare, announced by the Brazilian Government yesterday, the Associated Press unofficial tally of submarine sinkings of United and neutral nations' craft in the area rose to 404.

"You are a prisoner of war. I want you to come aboard. I am very sorry," survivors of the American vessel quoted an English-speaking U-boat commander as having said to the American as his ship was foundering in the South Atlantic on July 9.

"We'll treat him well. He'll be aboard only about 11 days," the commander replied to pleas of the 43 survivors to let their captain accompany them in lifeboats.

The submarine's torpedoes killed three crewmen.

Meanwhile, a special announcement by the German High Command said that U-boats have sunk 24 United Nations merchant ships, 10 sailing vessels and one escort ship totalling 167,000 tons.

Five ships aggregating 41,000 tons were reported sunk out of a "heavily protected convoy" in the Middle Atlantic and off the American coast.

U-boats in these waters were said also to have sunk 12 ships aggregating 73,000 tons, which were sailing singly, along with five sailing freighters and a patrol vessel.

Japanese Downed:

Tokyo Suffers Losses In Air and at Sea

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Australia announced that American fliers in Curtiss Kittyhawks shot down nine Japanese raiders over Darwin and downed one or possibly two Japanese over New Guinea, while heavy United Nations bombers 100 miles north of New Guinea set raging fire to a Japanese transport and shot up its destroyer escort.

One American plane was shot down at Darwin but the pilot parachuted to safety.

The American fighters tore into the attacking force of 27 heavy bombers and 22 escorting Zero fighters over Port Darwin, knocking down seven of the bombers and two fighters at a cost of only one defending plane.

In other thrusts at Australia, nine high-flying Japanese bombers made the first attack of the war on Port Hedland, small freight port southwest of Broome, in Western Australia, causing slight damage and one casualty, and made a futile, single-plane night attack on Horn Island, in the Torres Strait.

Keeping up their own offensive operations United Nations heavy bombers pounced on the destroyer-escorted Japanese transport 100 miles off Gona Mission, Papua, and scored five direct hits, leaving the vessel spouting flames visible for 30 miles.

For the first time in several days General MacArthur's headquarters said there was no ground activity at Kokoda, inland village midway between Gona Mission and the United Nations base at Port Moresby.

Apparently the Japanese have not yet reached the main United Nations defense forces.

The ground fighting appears to be developing into a series of scouting skirmishes rivaling Indian fighting of American colonial times.

Most of the United Nations scouts are young prospectors, miners and foresters who know how to live off the country.

Pribilofs Taken?

Japanese Reported To Have Possession

Anthony J. Dimond, Alaskan delegate to Congress, said in Washington there was "some slight circumstantial evidence" that the Japanese had occupied the Pribilof Islands about 250 miles northwest of Dutch Harbor.

"I have had several reports to that effect," Mr. Dimond said. "Two of them came from men who came into my office and said that from what they had heard in Alaska 'the Japs have the Pribilofs.'"

Mr. Dimond said, "It is hardly conceivable that we would sit by and let them take the islands unless we are lacking in power."

The Navy has neither confirmed nor denied the reports, Mr. Dimond added.

By a Staff Artist

Battlelines in Russia

While arrows indicate points at which Russians have halted or thrown back German columns as represented by black arrows. Although there are reports that a Nazi force has crossed the narrow Kerch Strait into the Caucasus, the black arrow there indicates the path such a crossing would take.

British-Japanese Settle Exchange Of More Nationals

TOKYO, From Japanese Radiocasts, July 31 (AP)—The Foreign Office announced tonight conclusion of Japanese-British negotiations through Swiss mediation for the exchange of some 1,800 Japanese and Thai officials and other nationals in the British Empire and Egypt for a similar number of Britons, Belgians, Egyptians, Dutch, Norwegians, and Poles in Japan and Japanese-controlled territory.

The exchange will be accomplished at Lourenço Marques, the Portuguese East Africa port at which a similar Japanese-American exchange was effected last week. Five liners will be used.

The first of the exchange ships, the Egyptian liner El Nil and the Japanese liner Tatuta Maru, sailed yesterday from Liverpool and Yokohama, respectively.

The others are the British ships City of Paris and City of Canterbury and the Japanese ship Kamakura Maru.

The first exchange is expected to take place late in August, the second early in September.

The announcement said an understanding already had been reached on repatriation of Japanese remaining in India and Australia after the present exchange is completed.

Clergy Can Own Mexican Property

MEXICO, D. F., July 31 (AP)—The Mexican Supreme Court yesterday reversed a long-held popular interpretation of the Constitution by ruling that priests as individuals have the right in Mexico to acquire and administer property.

The Court said the Constitution denies priests property rights only in case they acquire or administer property as representatives of the Church. It also ruled that the simple fact a building houses a Roman Catholic school does not subject it under constitutional provisions to be taken over by the Government as national property.

The Constitution provides that buildings used for "the administration, propaganda, or teaching of a religious cult" should be nationalized, but the Court ruled that schools where natural sciences, arts, and crafts are taught, even by priests, and where Roman Catholicism enters the teaching only incidentally, do not fall into such a category.

U. S. Refuses To Rush Into Second Front

Continued from Page 1

important military step which the United Nations must take.

It can also be said that Maxim Litvinoff, the Russian Ambassador, is not making daily sorties to the White House to appeal for second-front action. Obviously the Russians want it just as soon as possible but they are completely informed of the technical problems which must first be resolved. Though they are hopeful that the Roosevelt-Molotoff timetable can be somewhat speeded, they are leaving that decision to Washington and London but since allied military observers are still not allowed front-line posts of observation, Mr. Litvinoff is keeping the White House closely informed of the trend of the fighting.

Expected in September

There is no doubt here, however, that second-front plans are continuing to occupy the foremost attention of American naval, army and air chiefs and the most responsible military opinion in the capital is that September will not likely pass without seeing the Allies undertake a land offensive against Germany.

It is revealing no secret to say that of all the alternative fronts which are being studied, the invasion of Occupied France still stands as the most probable point of attack.

There are two reasons. One is that the immediate purpose of the attack is to divert pressure from the Russian Front and it is agreed that the establishment of a second front in France—rather than in Norway or French North Africa or elsewhere—would draw off more Nazi forces than anything else. Secondly, it is agreed that the Allies could establish local air control over much of the French Coast which would put an umbrella of air protection over the invasion bridgehead.

Shipping Called Adequate

Can it be done? One question mark which has always loomed before the layman has been shipping. Recently a high naval official, who preferred not to be quoted by name, was asked point-blank whether the United States and Britain had the shipping with which to undertake and maintain an invasion of France. He paused for what seemed a long time. He replied: "Yes." He declined to amplify.

The arrival of four American air generals in Britain inevitably adds to the expectancy of intensified Allied operations in Europe, but the view here is that all of these steps are in consonance with—not a sign of hurriedly advancing—the second-front timetable which the President and the Soviet Commissar agreed to last month.

At that time, Washington and Moscow announced that they were in agreement on the urgent tasks of opening a second front on the Continent this year and also there was a complete unity of views between them on this and other subjects under discussion.

It is this "unity of views" which constitutes the Roosevelt-Molotoff second-front timetable and which is still forming the framework of Allied plans. It is being governed by military strategy and not by public enthusiasm. It looks as though it wouldn't come as early as the Russians would like and it looks as though it would come earlier than the Nazis would like.

Turkish Observers Shocked By Gandhi's Freedom Stand

Continued from Page 1

sador to London and the widely known woman writer, Halide Edib, have toured India and discussed Indian problems with Indian leaders.

Moreover, Indian nationalists had great admiration for Kemal Ataturk, whom they consider one of the liberators of Islam. At the present vital moment in the world war, India also concerns Turkey because Japanese occupation of India would constitute a direct threat to the Middle East and Turkey itself.

Thus, while the average Turk sympathizes with the Indians' desire to be free, he hopes the Congress Party will behave with caution.

Meanwhile, Turkish public opinion is also much preoccupied with the question whether the United Nations can or will open a second front this summer. The average Turk, like the peoples of Britain and the United States, feels that a second front must be opened now to relieve German pressure on Russia. Yesterday the newspaper Tan published a leading article declaring that according to reports coming from Boston and Washington, an eastern offensive would start in August. The newspaper emphasized that if the United Nations wish to gain a decisive victory soon, a second front must be opened.

Axis Propaganda

Arguing against the possibility of a second front, Axis-inclined papers are still trying to persuade the Turkish public that the United Nations are not in position to open a second front in France or Norway.

One reason why the Turks are so keen on a second front is that reports brought here by travelers from Germany continue to emphasize unsettled conditions in the Reich. One traveler just arrived from Berlin told this correspondent Nazi soldiers now back on leave from the Russian Front openly attack any German not in uniform and ask him why he is not sharing the suffering of German youth in Russia.

A neutral diplomat just arrived from the Reich declared the situation in Germany, while better-organized, resembles the psychological state in Germany during the beginning of 1918. According to this source, the Nazis now are throwing everything into their gigantic effort this summer, and despite the Nazis' hysterical boasts in regard to victories in Russia and Libya, the German people are becoming apathetic and discouraged.

"No one ever smiles in Germany today," he told me.

In Turkey itself, public opinion remains astonishingly calm regarding the situation in Russia.

Viewing the war situation from one of the last free outposts in Europe, the Turkish view of the general situation is as follows:

They would like to see a second front opened in the West. While encouraged by Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck's resistance in Egypt, they would like to see a big United Nations counter-offensive which would drive General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel from Egypt. Further bitter battles in Egypt are expected. They hope Mr. Gandhi and the Congress Party will be reasonable and save India from a dangerous internal situation. Finally, there is a growing feeling here that despite present Axis successes, the Germans are losing the war.

Good Silk Produced in U. S. And Mexico by Sericulturist

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The tiny mulberry silkworm, often producing from 1,000 to 2,500 yards of prized silken filament, is every bit as willing to spin cocoons for America as Japan. This statement is substantiated by experiments made here so successfully by a Chinese-American sericulturist that both the United States and Mexican Governments have taken notice of his work.

Over the years, repeated attempts to raise silkworms in America have come to little chiefly for two reasons—the want of cheap labor and difficulty in producing silk of high quality. Stirred by his native China's resistance to the aggressions of the world's leading silk-making country, eager to do his part as an American, Mr James B. Leong has obtained permission from Washington to use his silk output for experimental purposes.

The thread thrown from his cocoons, in the opinion of a large American milling concern, "appears to be of very high quality." Mr. Leong has hurdled the labor question by doing almost all of the preliminary work himself, but he foresees a vast new field in labor if silk production becomes a large American industry.

Mr. Leong would like to see the United States become self-sustaining in production of raw silk, but he surmises that Mexico is more likely to supply the cheap labor needed for wide-scale development of the industry.

In more than one part of California and in Mexico, other sericulturists are experimenting with mulberry silkworms, but Mr. Leong believes Southern California would be the ideal spot to build an industry if the labor problem can be solved.

Laval Methods Told To Coerce 'Labor'

OTTAWA, July 31 (CP)—Fighting French authorities tell of methods being used by Pierre Laval to force French employees and employers into closer collaboration with the Nazis.

On July 2 M. Laval appealed to French workers to go to Germany, a Free French statement said. Four days later, organization committees of all industry were ordered to organize groups of workers in each factory and have them ready to be sent to Germany immediately. Otherwise, factories would be closed and workingmen discharged without right of unemployment benefits.

Later, M. Laval called together the heads of labor unions in the unoccupied zone to form a "committee of information for workers," similar to one already organized in the occupied territory. Its job is to persuade the workers to go into Germany.

The Fighting French said union leaders refused to support a campaign aimed at the exchange of workmen for prisoners of war.

American Fliers Prepare in Britain

Continued from Page 1

general of the United States Army Air Force here.

Advanced Training

At present United States Air Corps fliers in action with the RAF are described as undergoing advanced operational training. But later there will be all-American formations in the sky with RAF squadrons, and it is then that the basic policy of destroying the foundations of the Nazi war machine will be put to the test in a big way.

The airmen this correspondent has just seen here are concerned with the fighter angle of the great offensive that is to come. This means that they have an important aggressive role to play.

Britain's Spitfires, some of them piloted by Americans, have been making a considerable nuisance of themselves along German railroads, canals, and coastal shipping lanes.

They make a special point of going for locomotives, because if they can put a cannon shell in the right place the boiler blows up, train is derailed, its contents are damaged, and the engine has to go for reboilering—a job normally done once every five years.

Damage to Locomotives

The Nazis are now believed to be under the need for armor plating their locomotives in the 12 days before July 23. At least 16 locomotives were accounted for—nine of them all at once in a sudden swoop by Spitfires upon the Contemark Station.

In the past six weeks more than 30 locomotives hauling Nazi supplies have been damaged or derailed. Pilots say they have had success in allowing trains to enter tunnels unmolested and catching them as they emerge.

Operations of this kind have compelled the Nazis to switch additional freight onto canals, so fliers from Britain give attention to them as well. In the period mentioned when there were 23 daylight raids by the Fighter Command, 20 canal boats were vouched for as severely damaged on the waterways of Belgium and Cherbourgh Peninsula.

The mounting strain on inland communications has led to intensified use of off-shore shipping, and this also comes into the gunsights of the Fighter Command.

The air force is the fastest form of war when it is operating, but it is one of the slowest to bring into sustained full-scale action because of the enormous amount of supporting equipment it demands. This is ap articularly difficult problem here on account of the seriousness of the shipping situation which presents a bottleneck and imposes a delay at a time when the public is demanding action.

Cordial liaison between the RAF and the Americans has facilitated the taking over. More and more planes and pilots are going to dispersal points and hangars. The commanding officer of the air base group, Maj. John F. Malone, declared the all important Maintenance Department was shaping up to his entire satisfaction.

Quite a number of the men are still under canvas pending extension of building plans.

Chicago to Open Historic Hotel For Service Men

CHICAGO, July 31 (AP)—Chicago's historic Auditorium Theater and Hotel, once a "cathedral" of Midwestern culture, will awaken soon to the shouts of soldiers and sailors having fun.

Mayor Edward J. Kelly announced yesterday that the 51-year-old building, which had been doomed to vacancy by tax and financial troubles, would be opened officially within a month as a branch of the Service Men's Center.

Free theatrical performances and shows of all kinds will be given in the theater in which music and drama fanciers gathered to hear and see notables like Melba, Caruso, Mary Garden, Will Rogers, Fritz Kreisler, Sousa, and Shakespearean companies.

Present plans, the Mayor said, called for occupation of only the first two floors of the hotel, with a ballroom, canteeen, library, and waiting rooms planned.

The big building at the corner of Michigan Avenue and Congress Street was closed a year ago today because of the burden of taxes. Subsequently its wealth of furnishings and art objects went to new owners under the auctioneer's hammer.

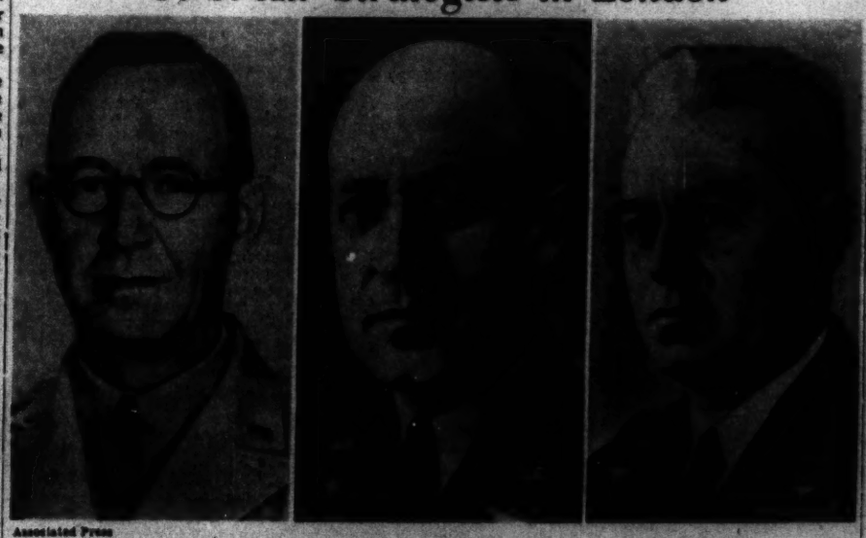
Apple Pie—Without— For Troops in Britain

LONDON, July 31 (AP) — Ice cream was taken off the menu at United States Army camps in the British Isles today because of a Ministry of Food ruling that ice-cream manufacturing is a nonessential industry.

The Ministry estimated the ban would save 30,000 tons of transport and 1,000 tons of paper a year.

The United States Army agreed to do without ice cream after the manufacturers appealing the Ministry's ruling, said they had to continue in operation to fill the needs of the United States forces.

U. S. Air Strategists in London



Associated Press

This Is Not a Military Secret

Arrival in Britain of these three officers on the staff of Maj. Gen. Carl Spaatz, Chief of the United States Army Air Forces in the European theater, was announced July 30. Left to right: Maj. Gen. W. H. Frank, commander of the Air Service Command; Brig. Gen. Robert C. Candee, commander of General Ground Air Support, and Brig. Gen. Asa N. Duncan, Air Force Chief of Staff.

FASHION & ECONOMY MEET VALUE
at MEDHURST'S, Greater London's favourite Departmental Store offers still more opportunities. You will find in the Hairdressing and Beauty Salon and magnificent Restaurant exterior and interior refreshment second to none, after a morning's successful shopping.
MEDHURST'S OF BROMLEY

CARDIFF, WALES

The Cardiff Drapers
Over 100 Departments
FASHIONS ● FOOD ● FURNITURE
GARAGE AND SHOWROOMS
JAMES HOWELL & CO.
LIMITED
St. Mary Street

SAMUEL HALL
GLOVES HOSIERY
CARDIFF · WALES

GRANT'S
Always full of interesting things
Women's and Children's Wear. Linen. Soft Furnishings. Furniture. China. Glass. Hardware. Electrical Fittings
Radio. Men's Wear. Trunks. Sports Equipment. Toys. Stationery; etc., etc.
Potter MITCHAM PRODUCTS
& Moore's LAVENDER Est. 1749

Nazis Offer New Concessions To Obtain French Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARSEILLES, Unoccupied France, July 31—The part France will play in the Nazi New Order is beginning to be seen in further measures being taken to increase Nazi control over French labor and industry.

New concessions are being offered by the Nazis in their efforts to induce French workers to take up jobs in German war plants.

At the same time French industry is being harnessed tighter to the German-Italian state-controlled industrial cartel system.

On the workers' front the Nazis are manifestly running into snags in their attempt to recruit 350,000 French workers. Their latest measure to iron out these difficulties is the announcement that henceforth the "care and direction" of French workers entraining for Germany will be placed in the hands of the "Kraft durch Freude," or "Strength through Joy" adjunct of Dr. Robert Ley's Nazi Labor front.

Supplanted Unions

The Labor front was the organization which was set up to take the place of the German labor unions when Hitler ordered them disbanded and their property confiscated. The Strength through Joy movement has played a major role in the shaping of German workers along Nazi lines.

Today it is taking the French workers in hand. Henceforth, it has been announced, the way French workers will live—what books they read or don't read and what brand of politics they believe in—has been taken in hand by the men who are shaping the life and leisure of the German workers. Workers of all of the other overrun countries of Europe who are in Germany today will also be put under the direction of the Labor Front.

Moreover the Labor Front and its "Strength Through Joy" organization is going to affect the workers' families back in France.

Covers Many Activities

It is this all-pervading social organization which regulates the living and working conditions and provides entertainment, diversion, instruction and travel, and when, considered appropriate, absorbing the entire lives of workers and their families.

A French organization to look after the interests of the French workers in Germany has been active in the same field, but is less concerned with the ideological and political aspects than the German organization.

Now that the "Strength Through Joy" organization has taken a hand in encouraging French workers to go to Germany by creating conditions of life which they are expected to like, the French workers have been drawn into communities.

French cooks have been engaged to provide them with their usual food and a series of French theatrical entertainments have been organized in Paris to make the circuit of the principal industrial centers of Germany where French are employed.

Cartel Line Followed

On the industrial side many new basic industries are now being added to those already along the lines of the Nazi cartels which were formed at an earlier period to regulate production and competition.

Steel, chemicals, sugar and fertilizer were among the first taken over. To these are now added textiles and the increasing number of substitutes which are developing rapidly in France, the production and distribution of which will conform to general plans under German leadership.

An indication of the extent to which normal industrial relations have developed is shown by the fact that the Industrial Commission under the French-Italian armistice is now established in Rome in the French Embassy with usual diplomatic immunity. French and German industrialists have already gone far in co-operation.

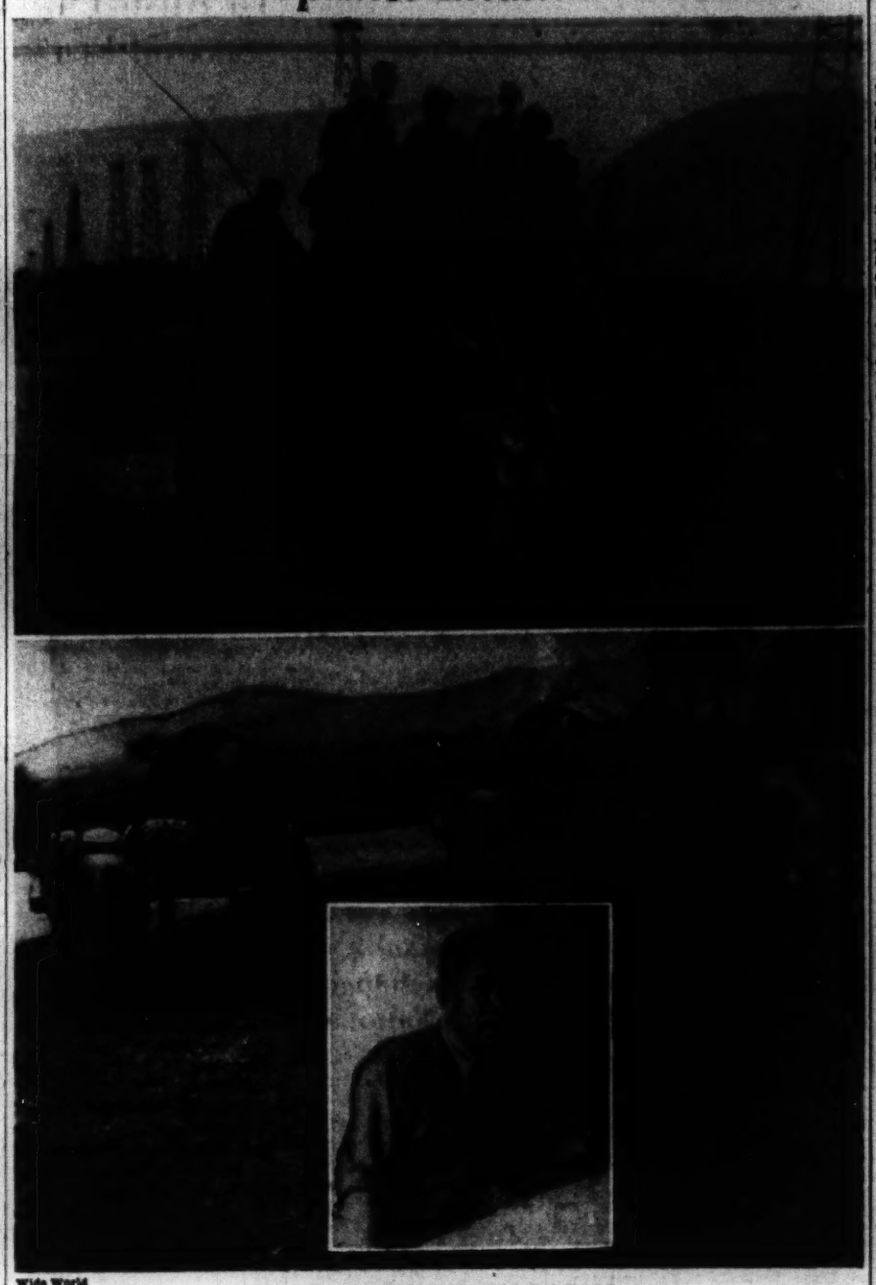
These developments have led to much discussion in France on the future of workers' organizations and the form of Government. L. O. Frossard, the former Socialist Deputy and Minister, put the question flatly in the newspaper Le Mot d'Ordre which he ended: "What will be the France of tomorrow? The revolutions already under way open immense but confused perspectives."

Another Paradox

Today in France there has never been so much talk about the necessity for socialism as since its crash and the liquidation of the party which fostered it.

This is not the least of the paradoxes of an epoch fertile in contradictions and surprises. However the future is engaged, whether under the ideology of the Axis, under the prolongation of a political democracy enlarged into a Social Democracy, or under a new creation of French origin, all are agreed that a large place must be given to the working classes.

Scenes of Japanese Invasion of Burma



Wide World

British and Chinese Guard Oil Fields

Upper: This tank on which British soldiers and Chinese troops are standing is one of the many guarding the oil fields of Chauk, which is located north of Yenangyoung, Upper Burma. Lower: Bullock carts were always on the move in Burma and sometimes they contained Japanese troops. These did not. Inset: General Yu Fei-peng, who served as head of the Burma China Transport Administration, which managed to ship out 22,000 tons of ammunition, machinery, and other supplies from Lash.

New-Type Exploitation by Nazis

By Paul Wohl

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A new pattern of exploitation of the conquered areas is becoming visible under the Nazis. It is bringing about a type of industrial and commercial uniformity which promises new and complex problems for the postwar era.

The economic integration of Europe is not being carried out by the Nazis with any ideological purpose. Customs and tariffs are being swept away. Industries are being co-ordinated. Factory methods are being standardized. Public works are being planned on an international basis. But these developments all are resulting from emergency measures by which the Nazis hope to survive their increasing drain upon the resources and capacities of the plundered nations.

Three Major Tasks

Reports from Germany as well as from the few remaining neutral countries confirm that the Nazis are actually engaged in three tremendous tasks:

1. Under German direction all main industries are being welded into Continental trusts.
2. Those industrial resources of Western and Central Europe which are not absorbed by armament production are bent upon supplying Eastern and Southeastern Europe with agricultural machinery and other equipment to increase the production capacity of these hitherto neglected areas.
3. The National transportation systems are being more closely co-ordinated and reorganized around a few transcontinental and interoceanic arteries.

Specialists and technicians of many trades were torn away from home, scattered over the Continent and commandeered to collaborate with their colleagues abroad. The managerial personnel of factories, railways and mines in France and Belgium, in Holland and Luxemburg had no choice but to become cogs in the conquerors' continental supertrusts which, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung "can provisionally or permanently suspend part or the whole of the activities of individual constituent firms and compel formerly independent competitors to surrender secret manufacturing processes." And the younger railway men probably were not opposed at all to the principle of unified continental traffic regulations.

Wide Fields Covered

Almost everywhere the conqueror benefited from the fact that his projects coincided with tendencies which in the past had been supported by some of the keenest minds in Europe and fitted into the mechanism of such prewar international bodies as the steel, coal, alloy, chemical and textile cartels and the galaxy of international technical organizations in transport and communications. The Germans held a strong position in every one of these international bodies.

In the economic and technical field Europe has never seen as much international collaboration, enforced as it may be. Before the war, engineers, chemists, electricians and other skilled workers in France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, and Germany had only limited contact with each other except through their national unions and associations. The men who met most frequently on international conferences were the secretaries or presidents of such organizations. In many cases they had lost personal contact with actual working conditions as theirs was, by the very nature of things, a somewhat political job.

Today, men from many countries and of different languages are toiling side by side and are becoming as thoroughly acquainted with foreign methods as journeymen-artisans in former times. The fact that at present there are several million foreign workers, exclusive of prisoners, engaged in Germany or in public schemes abroad must leave an imprint upon the imagination of Europe's industrial populations which will become increasingly stronger as years go on.

Customs Unimportant

Another result is the fact that tariffs have become meaningless with regard to the distribution of commodities between the constituents of the Continental supertrusts—the long-sought goal of almost all international prewar cartels. As these continental supertrusts extend to new industries, customs barriers lose their former importance.

The Germans have not devoted less time to postwar planning than the Allies, although most of their general schemes are rather dull and nebulous. They become more suggestive when they deal with practical matters. International works are among their favorite projects. Most of them, like the Mediterranean-Niger Railway (Trans-Sahara) or the blueprint for a European network of power stations—first developed by Jewish industrialist Oskar Oliven for the World Power Conference in 1932—are not new. There are others which are apparently designed to startle the imagination.

The most recent program of this kind has just been published by an authoritive Nazi Regierungsbaumeister Herrmann Sörgel in the Deutsches Bergwerks Zeitung. Herr Sörgel points out that Gibraltar, Suez, and Singapore, as the control points of world trade and communications, are vital strategic bottlenecks which dominate world politics today. He recommends that these four traffic channels be duplicated for both military and economic reasons.

Supplementing Gibraltar, he would revive the Bordeaux-Toulouse-Narbonne canal project through southern France.

Supplemental Projects

To supplement Suez, he would revive the old project to connect the port of Haifa in Palestine with King Solomon's ancient harbor of Akaba in the northeastern corner of the Red Sea. This project, according to old calculations by one Dr. A. Werber, would cost about 1,800,000,000 reichsmarks.

As to the Panama Canal, his proposal is the old and reasonable one of the 1884 project through Nicaragua which was actually commenced in 1889-93 and abandoned because of bankruptcy.

The interesting fourth suggestion, to supplement Singapore, is to cut a canal across the Isthmus of Kra, the narrowest part of Malayan Peninsula. Regarding this project, Herr Sörgel remarks that "just as the Two-Ocean Canal through Southern France would paralyze the strategic monopolistic status of Gibraltar, the Kra Canal would devitalize the fortress of Shonan" (Japanese for Singapore!).

Herr Sörgel concludes that the duplication of the world's most important strategic and economic bottlenecks would constitute an added protection for the New Order in its European-African living space against the rivalry of "Anti-European interests." Internationalization under Axis control of all existing and future world thoroughfares such as the Panama Canal and the Suez Canal is another important point on this program.

Invasion of Russia Tied to Manganese

By the Associated Press

London, July 30

The shortage of manganese which threatened disaster to Germany's munition supplies was a principal reason why the Nazis invaded Russia, according to Sir Thomas Holland, head of the University of Edinburgh.

Germany needs this metal to harden steel more than it needs oil, Sir Thomas said. He told the British Association Conference on Mineral Resources and the Atlantic Charter that all European countries under the domination of Germany "could not together produce more than a fraction of the manganese necessary to feed the steel furnaces under German control."

Federal Power Over Taxation Upheld by Australian Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, July 31

The Curtin Government scored a legal victory over the States which had asked that the High Court rule Federal uniform tax legislation unconstitutional. But it seems likely to be followed by a partial setback on another cherished section, the party's financial policy.

There is at present every indication that serious objections will be raised against proposals to limit company profits to 4 per cent of capital.

That doesn't necessarily mean that the limitation of profits scheme will be placed in discard, but it does seem certain that the Government will be compelled to find a more equitable method than the flat rate percentage limitation, irrespective of the financial standing of those upon which limitation is imposed.

Clears Way to Budget

Difficulties regarding the 4 per cent plan are probably not worrying the Government so much as they might have had the High Court's decision on the uniform tax gone against it.

That judgment means that the Federal Government is now free to go on with planning for a £500,000,000 budget—the greatest in the country's history, and is also free to levy its taxation without having to allow precedence to the States' demands.

Taxpayers will pay the heavy Federal imposts more or less cheerfully in the knowledge that the money will flow directly into the nation's war chest, and that neither more nor less is being demanded from other persons with the same income in any part of Australia.

States Show Surpluses

Incidentally, efforts by the States to exercise their own right to tax at a time when it is essential that every possible penny go to the Federal Government for war purposes has been shown up by their own returns for the financial year just ended.

Despite heavy spending on non-essential works in the last months of the year, plus the fact that many assessments were sent out late, so the tax does not become payable until too late for inclusion in the States' accounts for the year, the States all enjoy surpluses such as were not known in normal times.

This fact has been taken by some as evidence that the States were willing to divert to themselves money sorely needed for prosecution of the war.

The High Court's judgment ended all this—in fact, it has been said that the taxation power now given to the Federal Treasurer is so great that he is just as much in control of the States as if his nominees were Premiers in each one of them.

Basis With the People

Moreover, the High Court emphasized the paramount position of the Federal Government when the Chief Justice declared the Commonwealth could end the political independence of the States and this could not be prevented by any legal decision.

The remedy of any alleged abuse of power, he added, was findable in the political arena, not in the courts. In other words, the decision must rest with the Federal Parliament and ultimately with the people.

Thus the States have been clearly shown that at least during wartime the people are overwhelmingly in favor of the Federal Government going far toward complete political unification.

But while the Federal Government has been placed in an unassailable position regarding the uniform tax by the Court, and while the people are ready to assume the heaviest financial burdens, there still remains determination by the people to take every means to persuade the Government against introducing money-finding schemes they regard as inequitable.

The consequences of losing the war are too real and apparent to allow mere grumblers obtaining a hearing, but the people have demonstrated that they want to be sure that any giving up of personal rights demanded from them will contribute to the war effort.

Limitation of Profits

Thus in the past few days there has been a growing criticism of the proposal to limit company profits to 4 per cent of capital. Some opposition to the plan may be disregarded as a type which inevitably develops whenever capital is asked to relinquish a larger proportion of its profits.

The Government did in fact disregard this form of criticism and announced a plan to be enforced as from the beginning of the current financial year.

But now there have been advanced two arguments which the Government has found to be more impressive. One argument claims it is unfair to apply the same rate of taxation to shareholder companies and the newly-created companies without reserves.

Critics assert the building of adequate reserves is essential to permit immediate re-employment after the war in private industry of an adequate proportion of the hundreds of thousands of service men and munitions workers for whom it will be necessary to find jobs.

As the result of opposition, the Federal Treasurer is now preparing a report which he will place before the Cabinet Aug. 3, when the fate of the plan will probably be decided.

The Government is still in favor of the principle, but it is realizing the practical difficulties of, to cite the words of one Minister, "trying to get a flat rate over an undulating surface."

Until it can solve that problem and until it can find a method of implementing the plan without creating postwar difficulties and present injustices, the Government is unlikely to risk bringing a bill before Parliament.

Plant Police Jail Pair Who Were Also on Alert

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP)—A major United States industrialist who withheld his name told this one on his plant police force:

Warned to be on the outlook for saboteurs, they were on their toes when a couple of men they deemed suspicious were seen looking around the plant.

Collaring them, they hustled the pair to the jail, where the two suspects produced credentials and proved they were Federal agents, also on the alert for saboteurs.

Bayonet Called Best to Rid The Aleutians of Japanese

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP)—Modern warfare with its tanks and bombing planes won't work in the Aleutians but the old-fashioned bayonet will, says Harold Mc Cracken, archaeologist and explorer who spent years in the strategic islands.

"The only way to oust the Jap invaders," he declared, "is to land a sufficient force to chase them with bayonets into the Bering Sea."

"The Japanese know every inch of the country," he explained. "In case of bombing they can disappear into their barabaras like gophers into holes. Barabaras are native huts, part underground and covered with vegetation. They are natural air raid shelters."

Attu a Hard Spot

Wide World-Associated Press

WASHINGTON, July 31 — The Japanese have a triple problem in their attempt to occupy the westernmost of the Aleutian Islands.

They must land in rocky coves where only small boats can dock and then at great risk carry all their equipment over steep rocky trails and clean out areas for camps.

They also must feed the occupying troops by convoy over almost a 1,000-mile-long supply line through some of the most difficult navigable waters in the world.

Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, Smithsonian Institution anthropologist who has probably spent more time than any other white man in the Aleutians, describes Attu Island as a "bleak, almost barren rock" capable of supporting only a few natives who have existed solely by fishing.

The only animal life consists of a few foxes. Some waterfowl nest on the island, and ravens and eagles are fairly common. There are no trees on the island, thus no timber for buildings, and only sparse brush for building fires.

Most of the island is covered by close-growing heath, chiefly crowberries, although in a few valleys covered by the heavy snows of winter some other plants, such as larkspur, violets, anemones and buttercups are found. Several kinds of berries form the principal plant food available.

Summer temperatures range from 55 to 60 degrees and winter temperatures about 12 above zero with the humidity always staying about 90, accounting for the almost continuous mists about Attu and almost the whole Aleutian chain. In addition to the mists, rain is almost continuous, as few as eight wholly clear days having been recorded during an entire year.

On Mr. Hrdlicka's visits through the islands, the Coast Guard cutter on which he traveled seldom took a chance on going too close to shore because of the fog, steep cliffs, racing tides and high waves, the natural scientist said.

He expressed the opinion that even if American bombers let the Japanese alone, they still would have a tough time existing.

Deferment Revision Urged by Educators

PALO ALTO, Calif., July 31 (AP)—Western educators urged drastic changes in the Selective Service program to permit students studying to fill vital jobs in industry or in the military services to complete their training.

They inferred, in effect, that too many philosophy students are being deferred, while chemists, engineers, and physicians are being taken.

Heads of 45 western universities and colleges comprising the Ninth Service Command Commission on College and War Problems met at Stanford University yesterday under the chairmanship of Stanford Chancellor Ray Lyman Wilbur.

Sidewheel Steamer To Carry Aircraft

BUFFALO N. Y., July 31 (AP)—Conversion of the former queen of the Great Lakes passenger service into an aircraft carrier training vessel for Navy fliers "is nearing completion."

Lieut. Commander Edward A. Eisele, Navy supervisor of shipbuilding here where the S. S. See-and-Bee is undergoing transformation, said the job probably would be finished ahead of schedule.

Stripped of its superstructure and huge smoke stacks, the See-and-Bee will be put in service "somewhere on the Great Lakes" as the only sidewheeler aircraft carrier in the world.

Latest Land Act in Canada Avoids Load

OTTAWA — The new Veterans Land Act which has just passed the House of Commons and will soon become a statute of the country, represents a serious attempt to avoid the weaknesses and mistakes of the Soldier Settlement Act under which soldiers were placed on the land at the end of the last war.

When Minister of Pension Ian Mackenzie introduced the present act for the settlement on the land of veterans of this war, he told Commons that only about one third of the soldier settlers from the last war—the majority of whom had taken up their land in 1919 and 1920—were still on their farms in 1941. Of the original 25,000 those remaining on the land numbered 8,118. Some of the major reasons assigned for the troubles that dogged the earlier project were the high prices paid for land which was bought in an inflationary period, the heavy burden of debt with which the settlers started operations, and the sub-normal conditions in agriculture after 1930. As a contributory cause of trouble was the lack of any staff fully trained in settlement operations.

One of the main differences between the new act and the earlier Soldier Settlement Act is that veterans taking up land after this war will not be burdened with such a heavy load of debt. The new act empowers the Director to purchase land which with improvements will not exceed $3,600. He may also purchase livestock and farm equipment not exceeding a cost of $1,200, making a total of $4,800. The selling price by the Government to the veteran of the land, improvements, livestock and equipment will be two-thirds of the cost of the land and improvements, or a maximum of $24,000. Any expense above the cost price to the Government will be borne by the veteran. The veteran will make a cash payment of 10 per cent, the balance to be paid with 3½ per cent interest over a period of 25 years.

The provisions of the new act are broad enough to assist veterans to take up small holdings which would provide part of their subsistence. It is expected that they would get part of their income from other pursuits. Under the terms of the act, which is through the Commons with amendments made by a committee of the house, the Director who will administer the act under the minister will also have advisory boards which will advise as to qualifications of veterans and selection of lands.

Stress was laid on the importance of men who take up land, having some aptitude for the vocation. The chances of success also depended in large measure on whether the wives of the soldier settlers are suited to farm life. It was very necessary that no submarginal or uncommon lands should be sold to soldier settlers. This had been one of the cardinal errors in land settlements projects in this country back through history to the years following the Napoleonic wars and even earlier.

The present act also includes provisions for seamen of the merchant service. In the case of the seamen the act applies to those who are in receipt of a pension as the result of a disability incurred while serving on a ship during the war. Where the veteran is deemed qualified to engage in commercial fishing the Director may sell him lands and improvements and commercial fishing equipment up to a total value of $4,800 under the same conditions as those applying to the sale of the farming lands.

Special provision is made for the training of settlers in farming through practical instruction on farms. Special instructors and inspectors are to be supplied by the director.

Allied Safety Charter Urged To Combat the U-Boat Menace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 31—An international safety charter designed to combat the U-boat menace by more adequately safeguarding the lives of the seamen who man the convoys crossing the seven seas is today before the governments of the United Nations, its adoption urged by the Joint Maritime Commission of the International Labor Office.

The British Ministry of Transport already has indicated Britain's acceptance of the charter, which provides for motor lifeboats, mechanical launching davits, shipboard drills and other safety items to reduce the toll of lives lost before and after torpedoes strike home. On the American side of the Atlantic, the National Council of the National Maritime Union, meeting here this week, will ask the United States Government to give its approval.

Labor spokesmen believe that the safety agreement, binding only upon acceptance as are all I. L. O.-fostered measures, may be accepted by all of the United Nations Governments. If this happens, safety of the seamen on most of the world's ships will for the first time in maritime history become the object of international concern.

Inspection

In such event, any national maritime authority could inspect the safety arrangements on any vessel in port, of whatever nationality, and take whatever action might be necessary in the interests of the crew. Measures might be taken on the initiative of the country harboring the vessel or on the representations of the crew concerned.

The safety charter, now in process of being referred by the I. L. O. to the respective governments, was adopted at the sessions of the Joint Maritime Conference of the I. L. O., held in London on June 26 to 30. Participating were delegates of the seamen's unions and shipowners of the United States, Britain, China, Australia, Sweden, Belgium, Norway and the Netherlands, Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, and Morris Weisberger, member of the Seafarers International Union executive board, represented American labor interests.

Speaking for the merchant navy of Britian at the time, Charles Jarman, general secretary of the British National Union of Seamen, declared the provisions would reinforce the determination of British seamen in their defiance of the Nazis. A recent American report that more than 1,000 members of the National Martime Union alone had been killed in sinkings caused by U-boats since the war began, lent assurance that the present N. M. U. sessions in New York would strongly petition the United States Government to adopt the charter.

Safety Measures

Chief among the safety measures demanded under the charter are:

1. That every vessel of 3,000 tons or more have at least one motor lifeboat on each side, adequately fueled;
2. That all new ships be fitted with mechanically operated davits for launching lifeboats;
3. That on tankers all lifeboats be made of steel and some liferafts be carried aft;
4. That every lifeboat must be equipped with a waterproof chart of the area in which the vessel is operating, together with luminous compass dials and signal pistol equipment;
5. That adequate fresh water supplies must be carried in buoyant containers near the lifeboats, where they will readily float free on a sinking ship.

Other requirements specified that greatest use be made of all available space on lifeboats for carriage of fresh water, first-aid kits and the like, and that before a vessel leaves port, fire and boat drills be held and all life-saving appliances inspected.

The provisions, based partly on the experiences of the British merchant marine, were designed mainly to meet wartime conditions. Members of the Joint Maritime Commission, however, regard the charter as a basis for peacetime safety conditions as well, believing that the same precautions should be observed whether the vessel is in danger of attack from U-boats when steaming in or out of convoy, or whether it is running the perils of storm, fog and reef on peacetime seas.

Three Soviet Parachutists Captured in Hungary

BERLIN, From German Broadcasts, July 31 (AP)—An official Hungarian announcement said that three Russian agents landed in Hungary by parachute yesterday morning and were promptly cornered and arrested.

Dispatches from Budapest said the men admitted they had orders to commit sabotage.

Right in the heart of peaceful, romantic Nova Scotia is *Digby Pines*, 234-acre country-club estate . . . with plenty to do every minute. Championship golf course, tennis, 70° salt-water pool, fishing.

Through trains, Boston to Saint John, N. B. Ferry connection direct to Digby. In friendly Canada, American dollars are worth more. All prices, including hotel rates, Government controlled. Opens June 26.

For reservations, ask L. R. Hart, 405 Boylston St., Boston. Commonwealth 5656.

Digby Pines

A COUNTRY-CLUB ESTATE AT DIGBY, NOVA SCOTIA

Change of scene, change of pace, instantly, when you set foot in this historical, 17th Century city. Québec is Normandy-in-America. Memorable nearby places to visit: Montmorency Falls, Shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupré, idyllic Isle of Orleans. Baronial *Chateau Frontenac* will be your host. U. S. dollars are worth more in Canada . . . prices are Government controlled.

In Boston, call L. R. Hart, 405 Boylston Street, CO.Monwealth 5656

Québec Province

In the Ancient Capital of Québec

Flanders

OCEAN CITY, N. J.

HOTEL CADILLAC

Homelike—Hospitable

Moderate Rates

DINING ROOM NEAR

Manchester, New Hampshire

496 Chestnut Street

Today's Woman

The Christian Science Monitor
Friday, July 31, 1942

Better Design Promised By WPB Rules

By Alice Myers
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

No limitations the Government has so far imposed will take away from the charm of women's clothes. Not in the opinion of Mrs Evelina Jackson von Ladau, Director of the Jackson von Ladau School of Fashion, in Boston. Rather will they add to it, she believes, as designers rise to this challenge to their ingenuity.

Mrs. von Ladau welcomes WPB restrictions on materials. "They're going to put this country on a design basis that really means something," she declared with enthusiasm. As her mother used to say, it's no proof of a woman's ability to cook if she can bake a good cake with 10 eggs. "So with designing," she commented, "anyone can design a beautiful gown with 12 yards of material. But it takes ingenuity and imagination to do it with but three yards or two."

Looks for Better Designing

There will have to be better designing now, according to this teacher of the subject who knows all the ins and outs of the business. For instance, when trimmings were available, she says, the temptation often was to add a lot of "stuff" to cover up mistakes in design. But that way out is pretty well closed now. Also the fact that manufacturers can put out fewer designs means there will be fewer mistakes in design, she adds.

She is convinced women want better designs, and that one thing which is going to contribute to their getting them is their own change of attitude toward buying. Mrs. von Ladau expects a new slant on buying to be another outcome of the restrictions imposed by the war . . . an analytical slant.

"What do I want from this coat?" will take precedence over "How do I look in this coat?" she believes. Appearance PLUS function will be the new yardstick for the shopper.

The real trend is toward simpler and better clothes, she says, though we may go through a hodge-podge period, owing to the fact that manufacturers have to work six months ahead and the consumer demand has been changing so rapidly.

As for the idea that we have to resign ourselves to wearing the same old clothes over and over again for the duration, Mrs. von Ladau thinks this is no way to meet Uncle Sam's demand for conservation of individual wardrobes. The same old materials, maybe so, but not the identical garments. She sees this wartime demand as a golden spur to women's ingenuity and love of making things. She is sure many women will find it more fascinating than any game to make over some of their old garments, if they will but dismiss their fear of using a pair of scissors.

Of course Mrs. von Ladau is an expert, but she won't take no for an answer on the ability of the average woman to do a creditable job, once she jumps the mental hurdle of being afraid to try.

Adventure in Designing

"Take that dress you've saved to wear out at home on Saturday mornings," she says. "You know perfectly well there won't be enough Saturday mornings, so why not do a little experimenting? Say to yourself, 'I'm going to make a good-looking dress out of this. Now how am I going to do it?' You'll find a way." And if you could hear Mrs. von Ladau, you'd have that dress and those scissors out in no time.

Not only does she practice what she preaches, she wears what she practices on. Under the soft blue apron, which she habitually dons at school, she had on a hand-blocked silk print dress whose lovely cool greens and blues demanded exclamation. Its skirt was slim, its bodice plain with a straight-across collarless neckline, and its sleeves full and flowing to their three-quarter length.

"This was a classic shirtmaker last year," she laughed. "But this year I took out the panels that gave fullness to the skirt and made them into a new bodice, using the old bodice to make these new sleeves." No telltale mark remained to show it had once been of shirtmaker styling.

New Suit From an Old One

Spread out over several desks in a classroom deserted for the summer lay the wine-red pieces of another fashion puzzle. "Oh, those," she explained, "are my old tweed reefer suit which I'm making into a two-piece suit with a short jacket." She held up the nearly finished jacket to show how she had used the front of the old skirt to give needed fullness to what had been the too-tight bodice of the old coat. She was making the skirt of the "new" suit out of the bottom of the coat, using the panels horizontally. The effect was of a yoke for the skirt.

"A make-over like this is a great budget-saver," she said. "It enables one to have a new three-piece suit with an investment in only one item. I shall design a new coat that will go with this suit and with a lot of other things as well."

"Mrs. Von," as her students affectionately refer to her, recalled, with a twinkle, her own introduction to the fashion field. It came at the age of 13 when her mother took her up to her bedroom, gave her some plaid gingham and a pattern, and a pair of scissors, told her to make herself a dress, and then went out, shutting the door behind her.

Varied Experience Follows

She has come a long way since that "terrifying" experience, mastering all phases of fashion work en route.

She loves beautiful fabrics as a painter does color. Their texture and hue are a constant delight and inspiration, and this is not surprising, for she is descended from a long line of French textile designers. Her great-grandfather was a partner of the man whose name has become a symbol of finely woven textiles, Jacquard.

Now that she has her own school, it is her great delight to work with individual students to bring out their creative talents. Her aim is to develop a school that is truly a laboratory where the students will be given not only theory but practical experience in all phases of fashion work.

Von Ladau

Mrs. Evelina Jackson von Ladau (center), Director of the Jackson von Ladau School of Fashion, in Boston, prepares to cut out a dress. Designs worked out by her students illustrate her theory that ingenuity is more important than yards of cloth in making smart clothes. Upper left: Rayon overdress in coral color, with turquoise matrix feminine slacks, cut so simply they can be remade into skirt or dress—no zippers. Upper right: A coat dress fashioned from a long dinner dress. The bag is made from the pieces. Lower left: Madras, woven by West Indies natives for turbans, is here used for an at-home dress—two piece so that skirt or blouse may be worn with other things, and so simply cut the skirt could be shortened for a street dress. Lower right: Cocoa brown and dull blue, with shadow plaid in cocoa, made from two remnants which were odd lengths, useless unless combined with other material. The hat is of scraps. The skirt can be worn with other things. The students model their own clothes.

Navy 'Waves' On Way As Nickname

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 31

There can be little doubt about the nickname which will be given the Women's Naval Reserves—it will be "Waves."

This became apparent yesterday with the Navy's announcement of procedure to be followed in setting up the Reserves. The organization was officially mentioned as "Women Appointed for Volunteer Emergency Service."

The Navy laid plans to enlist sailorettes after President Roosevelt signed into law a measure creating a feminine naval auxiliary of about 11,000 members.

It is expected that Secretary of the Navy Knox will announce within the next few days that he, the Admirals, and Commander in Chief Roosevelt have agreed on Miss Mildred McAfee, President of Wellesley College, as head. She will be know as Lieut. Commander Mildred H. McAfee, U. S. N. R.

To Release Men for Sea Duty

Formation of the corps—a counterpart of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps already in training—is designed ultimately to release for sea duty thousands of officers and enlisted men now holding desk jobs.

The Navy said the Corps would be made up of 1,000 commissioned officers and about 10,000 enlisted women. Congress stipulated in the legislation that the sailorettes could not serve outside the continental United States. They also may not serve aboard vessels or combat aircraft.

Duties of the sailorettes will range from decoding messages to serving as secretaries for high ranking officers.

The feminine officer candidates—first in the Navy's history—will receive indoctrinal and technical instruction before winning commissions. Officer candidates may apply at naval procurement offices in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Richmond, Charleston, S. C., Miami, New Orleans, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco or Seattle.

Enlistments will follow the commissioning of officers, the Navy said. The sailorettes will receive the same pay, rank for rank, as the boys with the bell bottom trousers, but their officers will have authority over the auxiliary members only.

More Money for "Waves"

Waac auxiliaries start at $21 a month, while their Navy sisters will start at $50.

An advisory educational council of eight members has been set up to assist naval officers in establishing requirements for the corps. Miss Virginia G. Gildersleeve, Dean of Barnard College, New York, heads the council. Miss McAfee is a member at large.

Others on the Council are Miss Ada Comstock, President of Radcliffe College; Mrs. Thomas S. Gates, wife of the President of the University of Pennsylvania; Miss Meta Glass, President of Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar, Va.; Miss Alice M. Baldwin, Dean of Women's College of Duke University; Miss Alice C. Lloyd, Dean of Women, University of Michigan; and Mrs. Malbone Graham, professor, author and lecturer of Santa Monica, Calif.

The first officers' training unit for the Women's Naval Reserve will be established at Smith College early in October with accommodations for 900 women seeking commissions, Herbert J. Davis, President of Smith, announced.

Declaring the training would be handled entirely by the Navy, Mr. Davis said three college dormitories—Capen, Northrop, and Gillett—would be assigned to house 400 trainees, and 500 more would be housed at the Hotel Northampton.

The playing field will be used for drill and physical training. The course will last four months.

Women Take Bullet Making As Stint to Win War

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo., July 31

Making bullets may seem a gruesome occupation for women, but the hundreds employed at the St. Louis ordnance plant, one of the largest small arms ammunition plants in the world, say they are glad to have a part in whipping the Japanese.

Working in a bullet factory isn't the pleasantest occupation in the world. The place is full of chopping, clashing, roaring machines, some of them three or four times as high as the woman operator. If you want to talk to your neighbor, you have to put your mouth up to his ear and yell at the top of your voice. Close at hand are furnaces that send the temperature well over 100 these summer days. Sometimes you have to go on the 12 midnight to 8 a. m. shift, then, even with all the noise, it's hard to stay awake.

Yet most of the girls here will tell you they like their jobs in the ordnance plant better than the other factory assembly lines whence most of them have been recruited. At the same time, the plant management, represented by B. E. Bassett, General Manager of the United States Cartridge Company, and Col. R. L. Bowlin, Army officer in charge, report that women have taken hold of their new jobs "more quickly and intelligently than anyone would have dared expect."

Especially in inspection work, important because a flaw in a bullet can tear a gun to pieces, have women proved their mettle. Plant officials have found that where a man will often say, "Oh, let it go through," women will take extra time to make sure the measurements are exact.

What They Wear

Plant uniform here is a pair of brown slacks and overseas cap that sells for $1.45, and according to Colonel Bowlin the girls are "just as proud of them as the Waacs are of theirs." Out of the hip pocket hangs a bright red oil-wiping rag. For safety reasons the girls are required to wear flat-heeled shoes, hair nets and plastic goggles. Those who work in the powder-loading rooms have to have special rubber-soled shoes so they won't kick up any sparks.

Most of the girls in the plant are operating what are technically known as "draw presses." To make a bullet, brass is first fed into a machine that cuts it into a small cup. Then comes a series of processes that lengthens the case and assembles the finished cartridge. Though they comprise only about one-third of the total employment at the plant today, women are engaged in practically every process.

Since most of the jobs women are doing are listed as "semi-skilled," they are trained right on the machines they are taking over as fast as men are called off to war or quit to take more skilled jobs in war production.

Women's wage rates are still slightly under men's, though the plant has recently had to raise them from 47 to 53 cents in order to compete with other war production openings in the area. There is no hard and fast rule on age requirements for new women employees, except that they must be over 18.

One rule peculiar to this plant is that no woman can get a job who weighs more than 160 pounds. Explanation is that a very stout woman does not hold up as well under the heat and period of standing entailed by some jobs.

Plant officials say the average woman worker at St. Louis ordnance is 22 years old, married but has no children. She has had two years of high school and has come to the ordnance plant from a shoe factory or other business slowed down by lack of war priorities.

At first many of the girls complained about being forced to work on the night shifts for three months at a time. It wasn't the inconvenience that bothered them so much as the difficulty of staying awake on the job.

One gray-haired woman, Mrs. Vallie Scott, who has worked in the primary insert room for five months, said she had no trouble getting a job because she was used to hard work in a laundry. Her son, Sergeant Charles Scott, is in the Army Air Corps, she said, adding, "and I thought I ought to be doing my bit, too. The first night I had difficulty in staying awake, but since then I haven't minded the night shift."

Some of the women employees are commuting to the plant from homes 45 miles away. All say they are somehow adapting their home life to their jobs by leaving their children, where there are any, either with relatives or neighbors. The plant personnel counselor is supposed to see to it that children are well taken care of before a mother is hired. Several of the younger mothers said they wished the plant or the Government would establish nurseries or supervised homes where they could leave their children in safe hands.

Mrs. Susanne Boese, formerly employed in a men's tailoring factory, said she managed to do all her own housework by "leaving the corners until my day off."

Colonel Bowlin expressed the same policy when asked whether the plant had installed a beauty parlor for women workers.

"We're glamorizing our cartridges instead," he replied. "We put finger-nail polish on our bullets," he said, picking up a cartridge with a red-painted tip identifying it as a "tracer." Armor-piercing bullets are tipped with black.

Get Two Rest Periods

Out of her eight-hour day, a woman cartridge maker gets half an hour off for lunch and two 10-minute rest periods, one in the morning and one in the afternoon. She cannot leave her machine at other times without special permission from her foreman.

A few women had quit their jobs because of the noise but most of them say, "In a couple of days you get used to it and don't hear it at all." The visitor finds his ears ringing from the din for several minutes after he leaves the building.

One day recently, when it was 110 degrees in the plant, the women stood up better than the men under the heat. Two men had to leave their machines but no women.

There is little organized recreation at the ammunition plant. Located, as it is, on the outskirts of a big city, the plant management figures the workers can get all the amusement they want in town. A plant newspaper, "The United States Cartridge News," prints personal items and also is running an auto pool campaign for employees.

Mr. Bassett, the company President, likes to recall that a year and a half ago, in March, 1941, he scared up a covey of quail on the ground where the ordnance plant now stretches over acres and acres. Within a year the plant was exceeding its full capacity by 20 per cent.

Now, with men being drafted from the plant every day, the changeover to women is being made with little interruption. Laundry workars, car shop girls, school teachers and housewives are flocking out to the plant for jobs, the heat and din notwithstanding.

They are feeding cartridge cases at various stages of manufacture into the maws of insatiable machines and dumping them on an ever-moving belt for the next operation.

Sometimes when you handle live bullets, they say, you get squeamish about your job, but around the plant there are big signs reminding you of Gen. Brehon Somervell's words, "Your job is one of the most important in the world today."

Gelatin Dishes Ideal for Summertime

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Cool, easy to prepare, and tempting—that's the rule for successful summer dishes. It's easy to achieve all this when you plan menus around gelatin recipes.

In a rut about serving fruits and vegetables and using up leftovers? There's an idea in the package of gelatin on your shelf. And if you're really taking the nutrition campaign in stride, you'll save the liquid from canned vegetables and every drop of pot liquor from cooked ones and use these as part of the liquid in gelatin dishes. If you're sugar-conscious, fruit-flavored gelatin desserts are a bright spot, and unflavored gelatin is also adaptable to all manner of shimmering molds.

Because it's so easy, we just fall back on a few basic recipes and dress them up to suit our fancy.

Here's a hint to eliminate messiness in turning out the gelatin—just dip the mold in cold water or rub it lightly with salad oil or glycerine before filling. It works like a charm.

Basic Molded Vegetable Salad

1 envelope plain unflavored gelatin (1 tablespoon)
½ cup cold water
1 cup hot water
¼ cup mild vinegar
1 tablespoon lemon juice.
½ teaspoon salt
1 or 2 tablespoons sugar or light corn sirup
Dash of pepper
1 tablespoon finely minced onion.
1½ cups diced mixed vegetables (raw carrots, cabbage, celery, cooked peas, beans, corn, cucumbers, etc.)

Soften gelatin in cold water and dissolve in hot water. Add vinegar, lemon juice, salt, sugar and pepper. Cool, and when mixture begins to thicken, fold in vegetables. Turn into one large mold or into individual molds which have been rinsed in cold water first, and chill. When firm, unmold on lettuce and serve with mayonnaise or French dressing.

Note: Chopped, leftover meat may be used in place of part of the vegetables if desired. Or substitute tomato juice for water. If using tomato juice, omit the vinegar and sugar. Serves 5 to 6.

Basic Molded Fruit Salad

1 envelope plain unflavored gelatin (1 tablespoon)
¼ cup cold water
1 cup hot water or fruit juice
¼ cup lemon juice.
¼ teaspoon salt.
2 to 3 tablespoons sugar or light corn sirup
1½ cups diced mixed fruits (oranges, apples, grapes, peaches, pears, cherries, plums, etc.)

Soften gelatin in cold water and dissolve in hot fruit juice or water. Add lemon juice, salt and sugar and stir well. Cool, and when mixture begins to thicken, fold in diced fruits. Any desired combination of fruits may be used. (Do not use fresh pineapple. Canned or cooked pineapple may be used.) Turn into one large mold or into individual molds that have been rinsed in cold water first, and chill. When firm, unmold on salad greens and serve with mayonnaise or desired dressing. May be served with cottage cheese. Serves 5 or 6.

Molded Meat Loaf

1 envelope plain unflavored gelatin (1 tablespoon)
½ cup cold water
1 cup stock, well seasoned
½ onion, sliced
1 stalk celery, chopped
1 tablespoon lemon juice
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon parsley, finely chopped
1 cup cold chopped meat (veal, lamb, chicken, beef, ham, pork, etc.)
½ cup chopped celery
2 tablespoons chopped green pepper

Soften gelatin in cold water. Add onion, stalk of celery and salt to stock and simmer 3 minutes. Strain. Add softened gelatin and stir until dissolved. Add lemon juice. Cool, and when mixture begins to thicken, fold in diced meat, celery and parsley. Turn into loaf pan which has been rinsed in cold water first, and chill. When firm, unmold onto platter. Garnish with lettuce, watercress or other salad greens. Serve with mayonnaise. Chopped, leftover mixed vegetables may be used instead of part of the celery. Homemade soup, canned consommé or bouillon cubes may be used in place of the stock.

Plum Delight

1 package cherry gelatin
1 cup hot water
1 cup juice from plums
1 cup canned or stewed fresh plums

Dissolve gelatin in hot water. Add plum juice. Chill. When slightly thickened, fold in plums. Turn into individual molds which have been rinsed in cold water. Chill until firm. Serves six.

Economy Raspberry Bavarian

1 package raspberry gelatin
1 cup hot water
1 cup raspberry juice
1 No. 1 can raspberries
2 egg whites

Dissolve gelatin in hot water. Add raspberry juice. Chill. When slightly thickened, fold in raspberries and stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour into large mold which has been rinsed in cold water. Chill. Serve plain or topped with additional raspberries, shredded coconut or finely chopped nuts. Serves six.

How About Supper at Home?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Cocoa and a tuna sandwich, please."

"Tuna's up again—25 cents now. All sandwiches have been raised except peanut butter and lettuce—they're still 20 cents."

Similar statements are being made all over the United States in the small neighborhood eating shops and in the popular downtown restaurants. And very important are such announcements to many men and women, particularly to the girls who are living and working away from home.

Although her room had no facilities for cooking or for keeping food, one girl decided to explore the possibilities of eating her supper there. Breakfast was eaten either just before she boarded a crowded bus, or near the point of transfer downtown. For the midday meal a good cafeteria was near and so the time was sufficient to eat a fairly good meal.

She found she could stop at a market or corner grocery on the way home from the office or shop. There the red-gold of carrots, the faint purple-white of summer turnips, the pale green of cabbages, and the red glow of tomatoes reminded her of the country.

The raw vegetables looked good enough to eat—and she found they were. Usually the clerks would cut off excess greenery and give the root vegetables an extra rinsing even when she bought only five cents worth. Cabbages for five cents? Yes, when she found a tiny one, and she could get a large handful of green peas for five cents. Raw green peas are very good.

Then in her room crunching crisp carrot or slivers of cabbage she could relax and let memory and imagination prepare a fresh, tangy dressing for her salad. For these light evening meals she kept on hand a few small boxes of sweet and plain crackers and a small package of one of the many soft cheeses. These, she found, kept nicely for the short time before they were consumed. Raisins kept in a china container proved delectable. Then too, she sometimes bought from a delicatessen shop little jars of fish and meat pastes, which were not too expensive. Similar goodies at a restaurant would have been extreme extravagance. Summer fruits, too, she found she could buy at the grocery for a fraction of the restaurant price.

After a particularly hot day it seemed quite luxurious to sit in comfort in her own little room eating to the tune of her chosen radio program, or in sweet silence.

SAVE FOOD...
COVER ALL BAKED GOODS with CUT-RITE 25 Quantity
—it's extra-heavy!
...Vital for VICTORY

MAKE YOURS VANILLA!
• Burnett's Vanilla makes cakes, cookies, candy tastier!
• Coax little milk-hsters with ½ teaspoon Burnett's Vanilla, equal amount of sugar, in each glass.
• Follow the Burnett standard of quality—set high for almost a hundred years.
JOSEPH BURNETT CO. 427 B St., Boston, Mass.
BURNETT'S VANILLA

Miss Farmer's School of Cookery
This long established school prepares for home management and positions requiring a knowledge of cookery. One year. Eight Weeks shorter courses. Placement service. Send for catalog.
MISS ALICE BRADLEY
30 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS.

New Cream Deodorant *safely* Checks Perspiration
Arrid is the largest selling deodorant
1. Does not rot dresses or men's shirts. Does not irritate skin.
2. No waiting to dry. Can be used right after shaving.
3. Instantly stops perspiration for 1 to 3 days. Prevents odor.
4. A pure, white, greaseless, stainless vanishing cream.
5. Awarded Approval Seal American Institute of Laundering—harmless to fabrics.
ARRID
39¢ Buy a jar today at any store selling toilet goods (plus tax. 10¢ and 20¢ jars)

TO OUR MANY LOYAL FRIENDS
We are happy to present SITROUX TISSUES in stunning, new boxes. The color scheme for both the Regular and the Rainbow packages is Russet and Turquoise. The same fine-quality tissues as always...
softer, stronger, more absorbent
We have started shipping the new boxes to the stores. However, it may be some time before your dealer receives his supplies. In the meantime, please continue to buy SITROUX TISSUES in the blue-and-gold box. We are grateful for your patronage.
THE SITROUX CO., INC.
38 Fourth Avenue, New York
SITROUX SAY SITROUX TISSUES

Nature in a Hospitable Mood

Department of Interior

Camping Scene in Great Smoky National Park

The rustic table and fireplace in this sylvan retreat add much to the attractiveness for the passing tourists.

Rustic Tables Add to Forest Appeal

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

What do tables mean?

From the first of recorded history, they have meant hospitality—and the addition of tables here and there has done more than anything else to make roadsides and forests hospitable.

Perhaps all of us, even with wooded groves or streams nearby, have wondered where to go for a picnic. We have been at loss because there were no facilities or because with beauty spots unmarked we have been uncertain as to whether they were private property or whether an outing party would be welcome. But the sight of a rustic table invites us to stop by showing that things have been made ready.

Plan in Advance

The installation of tables has meant that hundreds of places have been increasingly enjoyed. This applies even more to parks and campgrounds close to our cities than to distant national forests—notwithstanding the increasing popularity of public forest campgrounds.

However, when people go to the forest camps—usually at some distance—they plan in advance and are equipped so that the absence or presence of a table is not of so much import. But if a grassy spot under a spreading elm beside a highway is the only outdoors available, a table placed there will bring the family for supper and to learn how greatly nature can be enjoyed, if so simply.

The State of Michigan is particularly cordial with tables along the highways at frequent intervals. Not large groups of tables but a single table here and there where families can drive out—or even hike—or where tourists can stop for a sandwich and to relax. To us, as travelers far from home, these picnic spots brought more knowledge of the beauty of Michigan trees and the loveliness of its countryside than we would have learned otherwise.

What these tables have done or can do for easily accessible places seems more important today than ever with long trips deplored, but with relaxation still a necessity.

A strong case in point is Riverside State Park near Spokane in Washington. The Spokane River has always flowed through pine woods and between bluffs with interesting rock formations, but few people of Spokane or surrounding country picnicked beside it. Instead they drove farther to lakes—partly because the lakes had sites prepared for them as an invitation.

Installed Tables

Then a few years ago, the Washington State Park Board installed a few rustic tables and outdoor stoves along the river at a location which they named Riverside State Park. It is seven miles below the city, and gradually city families began to visit it for week-night suppers.

With the help of the CCC, more tables were built and an outdoor kitchen as well.

More people came, not only from Spokane but from the countryside—even tourists. Shortly, registration figures showed that here was one of the most popular and regularly patronized of all Washington's State parks and it was enlarged. A rustic foot bridge—a suspension bridge to avoid the necessity of building in the rushing rapids that mark the river at that location—was built across stream, and tables were placed on the opposite bank of the river.

Still more people enjoyed this close-at-home bit of western forests and this season sees an added outdoor kitchen completed and still more tables.

With thousands of new people in the industries of defense here, with thousands of soldiers stationed in this area, these tables will be an introduction to the chief joy of living in the West—the opportunity to easily leave houses and pavements behind. These newcomers may not realize, however, that until the tables were built the lovely nights under the pines by the river bank went by unenjoyed.

Taylor, Laughton, and Donlevy To Appear in New Navy Film

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

The Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios have again cast Robert Taylor in a role designed to establish him as one of the chief exponents of what is known as "he-man" acting on the screen.

The role this time is that of a society aide to a bluff admiral of the Pacific Fleet (played by Charles Laughton) in a picture which will be called "Clear for Action."

The story follows the adventures of a recommissioned American destroyer of World War I which is sent out for duty in the present crisis. It should not be confused with an earlier story—"Delilah," by Marcus Goodrich—which enjoyed a good deal of acclaim and was bought by David O. Selznick for picture purposes.

* * *

The Metro story is by Commander Harvey S. Haislip, a former Navy man who has worked around the studios as a technical adviser on Navy pictures, and R. C. Sherriff of "Journey's End" fame. Brian Donlevy, who alternates between "heavy" and comedy roles, will, in this, shade the "heavy" part a little more strongly, since it is his duty, as the hard-boiled commander of the destroyer, to make a man of the society aide (Mr. Taylor).

Laughton's role will not be altogether novel to him, either. He played Captain Bligh in "Mutiny on the Bounty," and he has some telling lines during recommissioning of the destroyer, which are said to compare favorably to his recital of the Gettysburg Address in "Ruggles of Red Gap."

* * *

This is an appropriate time for Navy pictures, but a somewhat difficult one from the standpoint of production. The seas are no longer a playground for camera ships, and the Navy isn't taking pictures for the movie companies, so sea films today must rely largely on the "process" stage and miniatures.

Miniature work was once very popular in Hollywood, and miniature artists drew fabulous salaries for their creations, which were often, indeed, of bewildering completeness. But sea miniatures have always been the hardest. Waves have always baffled the miniature makers. Some recent experiments, however, have convinced the studios that they can do sea pictures at least well enough to fool audiences, and all but "picture-wise" viewers. So the attempt is again to be made by several studios to produce sea pictures which will never move off the studio lot.

In tatties to "Clear for Action," however, it may be said that part of it is being filmed in a Pacific Coast Navy Yard; and generally the action will be concerned enough with character development to make the sea action of secondary importance.

An interesting sidelight is that, despite Commander Haislip's former association with the Navy, it was decided that a technical adviser drawn from active service should be used. The studio employed Lieut.-Commander H. Don Smith, who had been sent to the Coast on leave from the battleship Arizona two days before Pearl Harbor.

The story, as with most sea stories, calls for only three feminine roles. Ont of these is filled by Marilyn Maxwell, a farmer's daughter from Clarinda, Iowa. Miss Maxwell sang for several years with name bands, then accompanied Hollywood's recent Victory Caravan on its nationwide tour, returning to receive a Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer contract.

Ickes Sees No Hardship Due This Winter to Oil Shortage

Continued from Page 1

ers who warned that if consumer storage space was not utilized through early deliveries, distributors would be unable to fill householders' needs before cold weather sets in. Hardest-hit will be families in northern cities where cold weather sometimes begins before Sept. 15.

The same WPB order restricted fuel oil for use in hot water heaters between Aug. 3 and Sept. 15 to 50 per cent of the amount used during the same period last year.

Mr. Ickes, meanwhile, is advising householders to prepare for next winter's oil shortage by preparing to shut off rooms not in constant use, by installing window strippings, double windows and other means of insulation.

As an incentive to conversion of heating plants to coal, the Federal Reserve Board has liberalized credit restrictions. Under previous regulations conversion financed on the installment plan would have to be paid for one-third down and the balance in 12 months.

Allows Credit Liberalization

The Board has instructed dealers and contractors to establish whatever credit requirements they choose. The same liberalization applies to installation of weatherstripping, insulation and other fuel-conserving devices.

The background of the fuel oil shortage was described to the public today by Mr. Ickes in an article in Collier's. Against a need of about 1,450,000 barrels of petroleum a day for the remainder of this year, total daily supplies now being brought into the East by tank cars, pipe lines and barges or produced in the Eastern area amount to about 1,050,000 barrels, he said.

"So our eastern production and our supplies by safe transportation are about 400,000 barrels per day short of our requirements," he explained. "How much of this 400,000 barrels we are still bringing in by tanker is, of course, a matter of military information," he added. "This much, however, I can say: I do not think that any decent American will ask tanker crews to risk their lives in order to supply any but the most urgently necessary requirements for oil."

May Cut Gas Ration

Possibility that the East Coast gas ration may be reduced from the present four gallons in order to provide more shipping space for fuel as the fall advances has been suggested by Mr. Ickes.

His office meanwhile announced that factories, apartment houses and other consumers using heavy fuel oil in the East had voluntarily converted enough apparatus to coal or some other type of available fuel to save 21,232,000 barrels annually.

Pointing out that heavy fuel oil is not used in home-heating, Mr. Ickes at the same time said the conversion had relieved 5,340 tank cars from service to be used in filling other essential Atlantic seaboard needs.

Discomfort caused by the heating oil shortage will depend to a considerable extent on the severity of the winter. The last three winters have been comparatively mild, but a colder winter this year would make the fuel oil shortage felt more keenly.

Backing up dealers and local authorities pushing a conversion to coal campaign, Mr. Ickes has announced that there is no coal shortage in sight though it may be necessary to mix grades at times to get sufficient amounts.

Soviets Like RAF's Raids But—They're Not a 'Front'

MOSCOW, July 31 (AP)—News of the RAF's recent raids on Germany is being received by the Russians with appreciation, but without any particular enthusiasm or excitement.

[This dispatch, evidently written to pass rigid censorship, implied a Russian conviction that British air attacks alone do not satisfy Russia's need for second-front action and that the British effort had suffered in Russian eyes by comparison with the Russians' simultaneous fight for life in south and repeated air attacks on eastern Germany.]

While fighting what are probably the most costly battles of the war, the Russian Army also has been able to bomb Germany, having made at least four recent attacks on Königsberg, East Prussia.

This has made a considerable impression on those whom foreign correspondents meet here. Until the Königsberg raids the Moscow citizens believed it impossible to carry on large-scale land fighting and also bomb German cities.

Now the Königsberg raids are fully reported as the Red Army fights for its existence on the southern front and RAF activities are not evoking the enthusiasm of the past.

Gestapo Terrorism in Poland Hits Recalcitrant Peasants

LONDON, July 31 (ONA)—The Gestapo, spurred by a recent visit of their chief, Heinrich Himmler, were reported by the Polish Government yesterday to have unleashed a new wave of terror in Poland directed this time largely against the peasantry.

Hundreds of Polish peasants have been massacred by Gestapo units in the past fortnight, according to reliable information reaching the Government from Poland.

The peasants were selected as targets of Gestapo terror for a variety of reasons, including "economic sabotage" in connection with unsatisfactory harvest prospects, reprisals for assassinations of Gestapo officials, aid to starving Russian prisoners of war and cutting of telegraph wires.

In the village of Vaclowow, a Gestapo punitive expedition shot 380 peasants because the body of a slain Gestapo agent was found on a roadside near the village.

The same expedition went on to Radom and, without even the formality of arrest and interrogation, shot another 160 peasants. The Gestapo men simply raised their rifles and shot anyone they found on the streets.

Earlier, another Gestapo force massacred 200 peasants in the village of Rudka Kijanska, near Lublin, in reprisal for the assassination of a German police officer. Here the Gestapo ordered all inhabitants of the village indoors and then marched down the main street, tossing hand grenades into the windows of cottages.

Twenty peasants were shot at Ilbica, 12 at Stari Samosci, nine at Rupczani and 17 at Orlova, all in the Lublin district, for aiding starving Russian war prisoners, cutting telegraph wires and "economic sabotage."

But . . . No Limit to Beauty

OTTAWA, July 31 (CP)—The Wartime Prices and Trade Board has decreed that nail polish shades will be reduced from as many as 23 to six. It has also stipulated that women will have to get along on four instead of 16 lipstick shades, including refills, that rouges and face powders will come in only four shades, and that perfumes, colognes, toilet waters, talcum powders and bath dusting powders will be limited to four odors for each manufacturer.

Hand and face lotions, hair dressings, oils and tonics will be restricted to three types.

The new order also prohibits sample sizes or placing new cosmetics on the market without permission.

No effort will be made to standardize varieties. For instance, the Board says, 10 producers of face powders could sell a total of 40 different shades among them if each were restricted to four.

By cutting down on the frills, the Board hopes to help keep the price ceiling in place. These new sacrifices, it predicts, will pare costs, inventories and waste, reduce demand for fancy glass bottles and lower consumption of metal for containers.

Actually the order was operative a week or so ago but cosmetics on hand or in process of manufacture are exempt from its provisions and the manufacturer was until Dec. 31, this year, to dispose of such stocks.

Another order further restricts the number of colors and shades in which paint and varnish may be manufactured. Mrs. Phyllis G. Turner, administrator of oils and fats for the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, announced that the new order limits manufacturers to a maximum of 14 shades for first quality house paint, compared with 32 previously on the market, restricts second quality house paints to 10 shades and third quality to six. Shingle stains and shingle paint combined have been reduced to 10 and varnish stains, exclusive of ground color, to four in each of three qualities. Barn and roof paint are pared to four shades.

Mrs. Turner estimated that the number of colors and shades now has been reduced from 60 to 70 per cent of prewar production, but said that those still on the market are "entirely adequate to meet all aesthetic tastes and practical requirements."

Training Planes Crash in South

SUMTER, S. C., July 31 (AP)—Two aviation cadets and an instructor were killed and a civilian pilot was slightly injured when two training planes crashed near here yesterday afternoon, the Shaw Field Public Relations Office announced today.

There were no known eye-witnesses to the crash, but the planes were believed to have collided in midair.

The fatalities were:

Lieut. Hoyt Acker of Asheville, N. C.

Aviation Cadet Fray A. McMillan, of Charlevoix, Mich.

Aviation Cadet Curtis R. Risley of Herman, N. Y.

Slightly injured was N. E. Williams, a civilian pilot who was in one of the planes with Cadet McMillan. His home is at Ridgeland; he parachuted to safety.

Grand Jury Indicts New Mexico Officer

SANTA FE, N. M., July 31 (AP)—E. P. Chase, New Mexico Attorney General, was indicted on a charge of bribery July 30 by a County Grand Jury investigating state affairs.

District Judge David Chavez, Jr., set bond at $500.

District Attorney David Carmody said the indictment charged the Attorney General with accepting a fee for writing an official opinion. He declined to disclose the nature of the opinion or the amount of the alleged bribe.

The indictment was the first true bill returned by the jury, which was convened July 6.

Mr. Chase was not immediately available for comment.

A Year Ago in the Kremlin

PHILADELPHIA, July 31 (AP)—Premier Joseph Stalin "unlocked the inner chamber of Soviet defense secrets" for Harry Hopkins, personal adviser to President Roosevelt, a year ago this month, and promised to "stand firm against Nazi aggression," an article in the August issue of the Ladies' Home Journal relates.

The article, entitled "How War Came" and written by Forrest Davis and Ernest K. Lindley, Washington writers, says Mr. Hopkins first communicated the vital secret information to the President, who passed it on to Prime Minister Churchill in their historic Atlantic Conference.

"The President, optimistic by nature," the article continues, "received the detail circumstantial news of the magnitude of Russia's forces and her effort with something like elation. Churchill, too, was rejoiced."

But, the writers add, American and British military and naval leaders at the conference "still dazzled by Brauchitsch, found it hard to accept Stalin's announcement that the Nazi's could not take Moscow in 1941." Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch was former commander in chief of the German Army.

By the third day of the meeting, however, the article says "it was agreed that Russia, by holding out through the winter, would enormously assist the western powers. . . ."

The article relates that Mr. Churchill first suggested that Mr. Hopkins go to Russia at his second visit to London in July, 1941. President Roosevelt approved and Mr. Hopkins arrived in Moscow a year ago.

In two sessions at the Kremlin, Mr. Stalin paraded "before Hopkins' astonished sight endless tables, charts, reports, and other evidence of Russian armed and industrial might."

The Soviet chieftain also told Mr. Hopkins, the article adds, that he could go anywhere he wished—to the front or to factories—"and find out if what I have shown you is true."

"They will never,'" said Mr. Stalin, "'get to Moscow this year.'" Mr. Hopkins was inclined to agree.

Mr. Stalin then handed Mr. Hopkins the note to Mr. Roosevelt in which he promised to stand firm against the Nazis and asked Mr. Hopkins "not to disclose the secrets he had just learned to anyone short of President Roosevelt. The President could then do as he liked with the information."

Olivet College Post Given Gottfried Mann

OLIVET, Mich., July 31 (AP)—Dr. Joseph Brewer, President of Olivet College, today announced appointment of Dr. Gottfried Mann, son of Thomas Mann, refugee German novelist, to the Olivet College faculty. Dr. Mann will lecture on history and philosophy.

The entire Mann family left Germany the day Hitler came into powar. Dr. Mann taught in Switzerland and France until the Nazi regime revoked the family's citizenship. Czechoslovakia "adopted" them as citizens a few days later, and he went to Prague. He came to the United States in October, 1940.

Hotels and Resorts

Los Angeles

ROSSLYN
HOTELS - LOS ANGELES
Largest popular-priced hotels on the Coast . . . centrally located . . . One block to Pacific Electric station. Our Annex caters to women travelers. Write our expense—free train hostess

HOLLYWOOD KNICKERBOCKER
Rooms from $4
Suites and Apts. from $6
IVAR AVENUE NEAR HOLLYWOOD BOULEVARD
HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

San Francisco

HOTEL WHITCOMB
—in the Civic Center
IN SAN FRANCISCO
Rooms with bath . . . from $2.75 per day
Suites . . . from $9.00 per day
Home of the new Whitcomb Inn
KARL C. WEBER
President and General Manager
THE WHITCOMB
Market at 9th — Underhill 9400

California

El Mirasol
HOTEL & VILLAS
Five-acre estate in downtown area — near bus and car lines. Moderate rates. One block from Christian Science church. George O. Reif, Resident Manager.
SANTA BARBARA

Oregon

Heathman Hotels
Beautiful Dining Room and Coffee Shops
Four short blocks to new Christian Science church
PORTLAND, OREGON

Michigan

Reasonable Rates
We are located right downtown, convenient to all central activities
Coffee shop serves home-cooked food
FAIRBAIRN HOTEL
John R. at Columbia, Detroit

Kentucky

The LOUISVILLE'S BROWN HOTEL
Truly one of America's great hotels. Four restaurants that are famous all over the South. Seven Hundred rooms. Spacious classicism — real Southern courtesy. Just ask your Louisville friends. Single rooms from $3.50 — double rooms from $5.50.
Harold E. Harter, *Manager*

The Henry Clay HOTEL
When visiting friends or relatives at Fort Knox, make the newly furnished Henry Clay Hotel your home. Swimming pool free to guests. Rooms, $2 up.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Texas

WHITE PLAZA HOTELS

Louisiana

HOTEL ROOSEVELT

See Also
Hotel and Resort Advertising
Every Tuesday

Greater Boston

"JUST A LITTLE DIFFERENT"
$2.75 UP SINGLE with Bath
Hotel Hemenway
Hemenway St. at Westland Ave.
Make this your BOSTON address

Hotel Gardner
All deserted, outside rooms. Rates lower than you expect. Directly opposite The Christian Science Publishing Society. Delicious food at moderate prices.

HOTEL Beaconsfield
Live centrally in pleasant surroundings, convenient to the City. Transient rooms and family suites. Superior Hotel Service. Modern Garage
Gilmore M. Lougee, Manager
1721 Beacon Street, BROOKLINE

A CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL
In the past few years there have been many favorable comments in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor here about HOTEL KENMORE
Close to Everything

PURITAN
Modern, Unexcelled Transient
Easily Accessible to The Christian Science Mother Church. Free Automobile Parking. Singles from $2.50, Doubles from $3.50.

HOTEL MINERVA
316 Huntington Avenue, Student Opp. The Christian Science Mother Church
A convenient place to stop when in Boston.
Single with bath $2.50 to $3.00
Double with bath $3.50 to $5.00
20th Year Monitor Advertising
HARRY C. DOMEYER, Mgr.

Managers of hotels advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your patronage.

No Taxi Fare!
Traveling via the B & M Railroad
They stay at the HOTEL MANGER
AT NORTH STATION BOSTON
It's modern, spacious, convenient. Every room has bath with tub and shower, radio, servidor, circulating ice water. Single: $2.75-$4.40. Double: $3.50-$6.00.
Air-Conditioned Dining Room, Restaurant and Coffee Shop.
Write for our map of Boston.

HOTEL VENDOME
Commonwealth Avenue at Dartmouth Street
Here the charm of the old combines with the luxury of modern living. A short walk from The Christian Science Mother Church.
BOSTON

Hotel Braemore
BOSTON
460 COMMONWEALTH AVE.
Luxury RESIDENTIAL and TRANSIENT HOTEL

New Hampshire

CHOCORUA INN
In the foothills of the White Mountains
Rates from $21.00 weekly with meals.
A. B. ATWOOD, Chocorua, N. H.

New York City

ROGER SMITH HOTELS
The Name that assures you COURTESY, COMFORT, ECONOMY
Roger Smith Hotel • WASHINGTON, D. C. • Single $3, Double $4
Roger Smith Hotel • STAMFORD, CONN. • Single $3, Double $5
Roger Smith Hotel • WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. • Single $3, Double $5
Roger Smith Hotel • NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. • Single $3, Double $5
Roger Smith Hotel • HOLYOKE, MASS. • Single $2.50, Double $4
IN NEW YORK CITY
WINTHROP HOTEL — 47th St. & Lexington Ave. — Single $3, Double $5
WENTWORTH HOTEL — 59 West 46th St. — Single $3.50, Double $5
PARK CRESCENT HOTEL — 87th St. & Riverside Dr. — Single $3, Double $5

To enjoy leisure and independence during your visit in New York, accept the hospitality of
The BARCLAY
111 East 48th St., New York City
George W. Lindsay, Manager
A short walk from Grand Central
Single Rooms from $6
Double Rooms from $8
3 Room Suites from $12

HOTEL GREAT NORTHERN
Conveniently located in midtown New York and close to Second Church. Radio City nearby. Quiet, restful atmosphere. Large, unusual and attractive ROOM and BATH from $2.75
AAA Rated. One 111 West 56th Street
118 WEST 57TH ST., NEW YORK CITY

Pennsylvania

SPRING INTO ACTION At P. M.
Name your fun, and you can have it at cool, mile-high Pocono Manor. Swimming, golf, tennis, riding and many indoor and outdoor activities. The food is farm fresh. You'll enjoy the friendly atmosphere
POCONO MANOR
HERMAN T. STEGER, General Manager
POCONO MANOR, PA.

Ohio

Cleveland's Finest
Residential and Transient HOTEL
Five minutes from great lake docks and you're at Whisk Park Mansion. Overlooking acres of gardens . . . yet close to industries. Rates, low rates from $2.
Write or wire, T. V. LOGAN, Mgr.
WHERE EVERYBODY IS MAKING RESERVATIONS

United States

Statler Hotels

★ Located for Convenience
★ Planned for Comfort
★ Staffed for Service
★ and rates are reasonable
BOSTON • BUFFALO • CLEVELAND
DETROIT • ST. LOUIS
NEW YORK • PITTSBURGH
(Hotel Pennsylvania) (Hotel William Penn)
WASHINGTON, D. C.
(New building)

United States

NEW YORK'S HOTEL LINCOLN
BETTER LIVING AT MODERATE RATES
NEW YORK'S HOTEL EDISON
NEW YORK'S HOTEL GREYSTONE
WASHINGTON'S HOTEL ROOSEVELT
SPECIAL RATES TO MEN IN THE ARMED FORCES

The Home Forum

The Kona Coast

AFTER A MORNING'S DRIVE from Hilo around the island called Hawaii, biggest and southernmost in the Hawaiian group, you find yourself in the soft afternoon light on the green hillsides of the Kona district, above the vivid sea. It is the gentlest country in the world; yet it is not too soft. There is strength in it. There is firmness in the straight smooth rise of the slope, there is power and depth in the tropic ocean. You do not feel, as you do among some other Pacific islands beyond the equator, that life here is like a delicious tropical fruit gone slightly overripe. To balance the hot brilliant sun of midday, there is the cool breeze which blows each night. It is a subtle breeze, unheard beneath the slow and constant rushing of the surf: a breeze like an astringent perfume. If you lived here, you could also work. But you would work with leisure—with a deliberate and flavored craftsmanship, with the feeling of a connoisseur in your mind and your hands.

* * *

In the village of Kailua, you can look out at the point of land where the first American missionaries landed in 1820. Not far down the coast is the spot where the British explorer, Captain Cook, who discovered the Islands in 1778, came ashore the next year. With eyes fresh in imitation of the early comers, you can gaze at the same little coves which he must have seen: the water sapphire and turquoise, the foam piled like snowdrifts on stinging white sand and black lava rocks, the coconut palms leaning over in a way which makes you feel that someone must have posed them that way for a postcard. Behind them, the sunset seems almost meretricious. It is as if even Nature herself were embarrassed at being too emotional, for she hastily covers up her feelings by omitting the twilight. In a few minutes, the sunset is gone.

But then again, native to the land as the warm Hawaiian people, there is the eloquent night. There are the great stars flowering the sky—Scorpio enormous above the ocean, the Southern Cross like a delicate sprig of blossom when its season comes. The Milky Way is more than a road; it is a wide phosphorescent highway which swings straight across the sky. Underneath, in the black and white fascination of the surf, there is sometimes the deep gold twitch of torches and the far silhouettes of the fishermen wading out with their spears.

* * *

You can grow to love the village of Kailua. Cars do not seem right there, nor do the radios which one often hears playing Hawaiian music from the shabby frame shacks which sprawl among their flowering shrubs. Though it is almost too realistic to be true, like the palms and the sunsets, you much prefer the sound of a ukulele or a voice singing. Then you are back in the rightful tempo of the town which, though certainly not that of 1820, is not 1941, either. It is perhaps the mood of the Eighties. It is keyed to the atmosphere of the old palace of Hawaiian royalty, whose pale Victorian bulk stands in an overgrown garden between the shadowy road and the starlit sea.

You like to wander past the palace garden in the early tropic dark. It is rimmed with a rock wall, made tall by huge shrubs of oleander and alamander, of hibiscus and frangipani. You detach a white blossom of frangipani for your hair, so that the scent—its heaviness reduced to delicacy—follows you all the way down the street through the warm, vibrant dimness. The fragrance seems to be matched to the faint throb of a ukulele which a village lad is playing. You feel that you must find him and listen. You go on past the low sea wall, where the cove swerves in.

There are lights in the few ramshackle stores owned by Chinese or Japanese. They give you the Saturday night feeling which comes in any little town, as the swarthy folk from the small coffee farms park their cars in front. They sit laughing on the shabby verandas, with their feet propped up on the rail. Except for the fat brown housewives, who are busy with their washing or mat weaving in public view, you seldom see anyone on a Kailua porch whose toes are not on the railing. The rows of feet—adult or juvenile, and often bare—seem to grow there like the great bougainvillea vines under which the roofs bend.

The tantalizing shimmer of the ukulele draws you on around the cove. You pause to look back with a throb of pleasure at the view across the village. The black water is like a moving mirror in the foreground. Sprinkled over the low slopes are the lights of the coffee farms. They seem infinitesimal under the infinite stars. If you wanted to stop and dream, they would make you think of upstart children imitating their elders. But you do not want to stop until you have found the small happy sound of the music.

* * *

It comes from under a banyan tree in front of the coffee factory and the tiny post-office. The tree is handsome indeed, its vast tent of thick leaves held up by many perpendicular roots. In the black-and-spangled light, which a street lamp makes through the boughs, two Hawaiian youths are sitting, one with a ukulele, singing. You linger, and they do not mind; people are not self-conscious about music in Hawaii. It is for everyone, like the sun and the rain and the flowers. It is an element of the land. It is given away, usually—like a smile in the voice to match the liquid smile in the Polynesian eyes.

MARGARET M. MACKAY

By Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A MODERN JAPANESE BLOCK PRINT: *By Goyo*

THE PRINTS of the modern Japanese graphic artist, Goyo, (1880-1921) are considered worthy descendants of the "classical" tradition of Ukiyoe. The colored wood-block print had become a vehicle of popular expression in Japan more than a century and a half ago. Draftsmen of great skill turned out numerous editions of beautiful pictures which were sold cheaply and brought within reach of the populace. The prints related to daily life and the daily scene, and they depicted landscapes, town views, household scenes, and actors. The Ukiyoe prints proved to be of particular interest to modern French artists who were outspoken in their democratic preferences in subject matter. They learned something from the Japanese, who in turn borrowed understandingly from the Europeans.

Goyo had had training in the western manner. His prints reveal here and there foreign influence. But, on the whole, they maintain the viewpoint of his native antecedents; they are decorative, lineal, and succinct. Goyo is better known for his portraits of handsome women, and a comparison is sometimes made between these figure portraits and Degas' baigneuse drawings. This landscape by Goyo shows the harmonious integration of Asiatic and Occidental elements of style.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Right Is Might

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT POWER have constructive aims and noble motives against the weight of physical force with all its weapons and material resources, or against cunning intrigues and lying protestations of good will? This is a question on the lips of many in these days. Did not the sweeping might of Christ Jesus' works prove for all time that right is might? Do not all our great Way-shower's teachings stress the fact that the magnitude of God's omnipotence underlies all true spiritual qualities, such as justice, spiritual strength, love, and peace? Courage to face the seeming might of evil and endurance to master it through the exercise of these vital spiritual qualities are afforded all who truly desire to see righteous peace and prosperity reign on earth.

Throughout the Bible—our guide on the pathway toward true might and power—we find examples that greatly encourage and strengthen us in our stand for the truth against erroneous thinking, spiritual strength against material might. One such example may be found in the second book of Chronicles. There we read that as soon as the people of Judah, led by King Jehoshaphat, realized that they were surrounded by enemies, in far greater numbers than themselves and to all appearances far more efficiently equipped, they turned to God for guidance and deliverance. We are told that Jehoshaphat "proclaimed a fast," and he prayed, acknowledging God's all-power.

After turning toward the one omnipotent God, they received, through the clear perception of the prophet Jahaziel, the comforting message (II Chronicles 20:15, 17): "Thus saith the Lord unto you, Be not afraid nor dismayed by reason of this great multitude; for the battle is not your's, but God's. . . . Ye shall not need to fight in this battle: set yourselves, stand ye still, and see the salvation of the Lord with you."

Then we read that the following morning Jehoshaphat appointed singers to praise the Lord. And when they began to "praise the beauty of holiness" their enemies, led by their own evil thoughts and designs, fell into snares of their own making.

Today the enemies of love, justice, peace, and harmony are proved powerless by the inspired teachings of Christian Science, the Science of spiritual healing utilized by Christ Jesus. From a receptive study of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, we learn that evil is a false claim, never a person, even though it may appear to attach itself to individuals. To see that which we have believed to be an evil force as an illusion, powerless and inert, because there is but one almighty power—God—is to begin at once to master our belief in evil. On page 192 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes: "Moral and spiritual might belong to Spirit, who holds the 'wind in His fists;' and this teaching accords with Science and harmony. In Science, you can have no power opposed to God, and the physical senses must give up their false testimony."

Thus we see that whatever is opposed to God, good, has no real power, even though it be armed with material weapons and backed by vast resources, even though a disease be pronounced incurable, though famine appears imminent, or strongholds inadequate. These conditions cease to appear real or powerful when God is understood. Further, in the same paragraph Mrs. Eddy says: "Evil is not power. It is a mockery of strength, which erelong betrays its weakness and falls, never to rise." And what was demonstrated of the power of God centuries ago by Christ Jesus can be proved true and valid today.

Perhaps in our struggle to overcome evil we have turned only to a material sense of power with which to combat it, and have not been victorious. Perhaps we have not considered how altogether mighty is the power of God, but have allowed the evil to appear real and overwhelming in our thought and experience.

Shall we not allow the profitable and joyous realization of our oneness with God, good, to control our thinking and activity? It is the great active force for good that can be utilized by all. Our Way-shower sometimes retired to a mountain where he communed with God. After such moments of prayer, he performed mighty works of healing. Christian Science enables us to understand God, and through peaceful contemplation to realize our sonship with Him. Then, armed with the mighty power of spiritual thinking, we can begin to master those illusions, which are but a "mockery of strength," and which when we understand spiritual being as at one with God, fall "never to rise."

A Nation of Nations

IN THE PREFACE to the 1855 edition of "Leaves of Grass," which is one of the greatest essays ever written in this country, on the poet and America, and the poet's relation to America, he (Walt Whitman) said: "The largeness of Nature and of this nation were *monstrous* without a corresponding largeness and generosity of the spirit of the citizen." And without a breed of men full-sized, capable of universal sympathy, full of pride and affection and generosity, this country would indeed be monstrous. Here it lies in the center of the world, looking out on the two great oceans, looking out on the east to the old world, the cradle of white western civilization, looking out here on the west to a still older world, of still older races, . . . Its very position makes it sensitive and perceptive to whatever happens anywhere in the world. Its composition makes it sensitive and susceptible. Its geography makes it sensitive and susceptible. Here live no race, but a race of races—a new kind of man bred out of many old kinds of men—in a climate more fierce, more radioactive, less temperate than that of Europe—in a climate that encompasses all climates. Here is no nation, but a nation of nations, a continent enclosing many different kinds of cultures and slowly making them into one culture.—From "Let the Record Speak," by DOROTHY THOMPSON. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Kanaka Royalty Entertains on a Pacific Island

WE LANDED, dripping, at the village of Fal. A hot sun dried the tropic-thin clothing as we walked.

"My home!" announced Tol. Before us stood a high-gabled thatch house among swaying coconut palms. Out came Tol's father and mother to welcome him.

"My father is king," said Tol. He had modestly refrained from telling us this before. Perhaps he thought we should know now in order to make proper obeisance. There are twelve native kings in the Yap Islands. Some of their old glory is departed, but they are still respected and obeyed by their people and are recognized by the government (provided they recognize it!).

Our king looked like his fellow Kanakas, except more so. His comb was longer, his earrings finer, his tattooing represented a greater variety of fish and birds, and his teeth were a more successful black. . . . Tall, straight, and fine, he possessed dignity in his own right, and inspired instant respect and liking. A sojourn of some years in Guam, before he took over authority upon the death of his father, had provided him with acceptable English.

The queen was a sweet little lady who wore a flower in her hair and dripped spiders and centipedes from the jungle fastnesses of her grass skirt. Although not warned of our coming, she accepted us immediately, as if the entertainment of American guests were a common occurrence in her household. But she told us later that she had never before even seen an American.

Tol's sister came out with a pink pig in her arms, the favorite pet of Kanaka maidens. So long as she kept her mouth closed so that her betel-black teeth and scarlet tongue were not visible, she was pretty. She wore the neck-cord which indicates that the bearer is of marriageable age and ready to listen. Her name was Rtep, and she had much of the charm of her namesake, the rtep, loveliest of Yap's orchids.

The king's home—and ours for the time being—had bread-fruit pillars, pandanur-thatch roof, reed walls, and floor of round bamboo poles. It consisted of but one room. There was nothing that resembled a door; it was necessary to climb in through the windows, the sills of which were about three feet above the ground and level with the floor of the house. That is, from the outside these apertures looked like windows, and inside they passed as doors. Each was provided with a thatch shutter, hinged at the top, and propped open with a paddle. This shutter, projecting like an awning over the door-window, prevented even a moderate storm from entering the house. In a real storm the shutters were closed. Then the interior was as dark as a pocket. Of course there was no glass.

Nor was there a nail in the structure. The house was tied together. Even the heavy framework of typhoon-resisting pillars and beams was lashed in place with cords made of fiber obtained from the outside husk of the coconut.

The interior was innocent of furniture—except that, because his wife favored it, the king had put in a wash-cabinet, retrieved from the Shizuoka Maru. No one used it. He had taken nothing else from the wreck, deeming such articles inappropriate in a pure Kanaka house. Mats, now rolled against the wall, could be laid out at bedtime. At one end of the room the flooring was omitted and the stone-and-dirt foundation served as a fireplace. Upon it a few large stones were arranged to hold pots. The fire was an open fire of dry coconut leaves or coconut shells. This fireplace was used only in bad weather, cooking ordinarily being done in the large stone-paved court.

Well displayed outside the house was the king's wealth in the form of large discs of stone money. The house stood under coconut palms on the shore of the kaleidoscopic lagoon. A half mile away the Pacific roared on the reef and sent up towers of spray.—From "Pacific Adventure," by WILLARD PRICE. (New York: John Day.)

Desert Magic

Brown hills,
like ponderous
and patient pachyderms,
await the green, transforming touch
of rain.

HORTENSE ROBERTA ROBERTS

Better Than Formal Names

THERE ARE VERY FEW of our notions that cannot be called by different names; but among these names there is usually one that may be regarded as the thing's proper name, its *kurion onoma* or dominant name as the Greeks called it, for which another may be substituted to add precision or for many other reasons, but which is present to the mind even behind the substitute. A destroyer is a ship, &, though we never forget its shiphood, the reader is often helped if we call it a destroyer; a vessel also is a ship, but the reader is not helped by our calling it a vessel, for the most part: . . . mind communicates with mind through a veil; & the result is at best dullness, & at worst misunderstanding. The proper name for a notion should not be rejected for another unless the rejector can give some better account to himself of his preference for the other than that he thinks it will look better in print. . . . There is nothing to be ashamed of in buy or jam or say that they should need translating into *purchase & preserve & remark*; where they give the sense equally well, they are fit for any company & need not be shut up at home. Few things contribute more to vigour of style than a practical realization that the *kurie onomata*, the sovereign or dominant or proper or vernacular or current names, are better than the formal words.—From "Modern English Usage," by H. W. FOWLER. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

One Kind of Literary Ambition

YOU WOULD THINK that life is full enough of puzzles—how to make both ends meet, how to get up in the morning when you are called, how to reconcile your conduct with your theories, how to pay compliments without telling lies—to satisfy any but an abnormal craving for difficulty. Yet man is hardly out of the cradle when he first begins to bewilder his brains with conundrums and riddle-me-rees. . . . A learned man confessed to me that the reason why he buys one particular Sunday paper rather than another is that it contains the best acrostics, and, indeed, that the acrostic is usually all that he reads. I have no notion how many men and women are slaves to this pernicious and wasteful habit. It is, I fear, widespread, and we can but grieve that so many men of obviously exceptional intellect should be giving to acrostics what is meant for mankind. . . .

Yet we must not be too censorious. There are few of us who have never succumbed to the temptation of the puzzle, at least in its more innocent forms. It is not for me, indeed, of all men to throw stones, for my own first printed attempt at literature was a riddle-me-ree, that appeared in the columns of a religious paper called the *Witness*, when I was a child of seven or eight. I do not remember exactly how it ran, but riddle-me-rees are all on the same pattern—something like:

My *first* is in carrot, but not in bean;
My *second* is in bishop, but not in queen;

and so on. I do remember, on the other hand, how much I enjoyed seeing my name in print, and how I was embarrassed with delight when an old gentleman with a beard came over to the pew after the morning service on the following Sunday and, as he shook hands with me warmly, whispered that he had solved my riddle-me-ree with a great deal of difficulty. . . . Goaded by the love of fame, I now began to try my skill on anagrams, metagrams, and another kind of puzzle called decapitations; and I never became tired of seeing them in print with the author's name and age (in brackets) attached—thus: Y. Y. [aged 7¾]. My first literary jealousy was directed against a little girl who contributed a puzzle one week and gave her age as about a year less than my own. After that, my ambition began to soar in search of new conquests, and I turned my eyes hopefully towards London, saying to myself, "If I can get into the *Witness*, why not into *Little Folks*?" Alas for the grandiose dreams of mortals! Humiliation alone awaited me, and as I opened the magazine month after month, and turned to the puzzle page and found that no laboured light lines of mine had gained admission, I was initiated into the heartache of vanity in defeat. Ultimately, I accepted the verdict of London and abandoned the puzzle as an art-form, not without bitterness. Who knows but that my present hostility to acrostics is merely the spleen of a frustrated composer of riddles?—From "The Peal of Bells," by ROBERT LYND. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Wind: Due East

Along the beach I see him run,
His shadow falling on the sun;
His cloak of clouds streams down the sky,
The dunes are dark while he moves by.

The air is filled with rushing song,
Waves whiten as he skims along,
And sandpipers, with needle feet,
Stitch hems where shore and breakers meet.

And everywhere his footsteps pass,
Like scimitars, the shining grass
Sweeps down to circle in the sand
The urgent movements of his hand.

BARBARA OVERTON

Indispensable

to Individual Progress

A great inspiration and help are the Christian Science periodicals established by MARY BAKER EDDY, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. They are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

The Christian Science Journal

"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, 353, by Mary Baker Eddy). Each monthly issue brings metaphysical articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and an authoritative directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Sentinel

"To hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" (Miscellany, 353). Published weekly. Carries short articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and timely information about the Christian Science movement. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

Christian Science Quarterly

Contains the Lesson-Sermons, studied daily by Christian Scientists, and read at the Sunday services throughout the world. Published four times a year in English; and in seven languages with English on alternate pages. Price one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. Monthly in Braille. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Miscellany, 353). Published monthly in German and in French editions, alternate pages of English. Price, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Also quarterly in Scandinavian, Dutch, and Braille editions, $1.00 a year; single copy, 25c.

The Christian Science Monitor

"To spread undivided the Science that operates unspent" (Miscellany, 353). A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, $12.00; three months, $3.00; single copy, 5c.

These periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or ordered direct. Use coupon for the Special Introductory Offer, $1.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Please send me your Special Introductory Offer of 4 issues of the Christian Science Sentinel and 2 issues of The Christian Science Journal, for which I enclose $1.

Name .....
Street .....
City .....
State .....
CHF-2

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
with
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, blue or brown cloth, stained edges	$2.00
Library Edition, black cloth only, marbled edges	3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown semiflexible morocco leather, gilt edges	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, black only, gilt edges	4.00
Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, Oxford India Bible paper, gilt edges	5.00
De Luxe Edition, black, blue, or brown levant morocco, special Bible paper, wide margins, gilt edges	6.00
Cleartype Edition, large type, black cloth only, gilt edges	7.00
Thumb-Indexed Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, gilt edges	7.50
Readers' Edition, large type, black levant morocco only, gilt edges	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, interpointed, 5 vols.	12.50

FRENCH OR GERMAN TRANSLATIONS

Cloth editions only, black only, marbled edges, each $2.50

This textbook, as well as other writings by Mrs. Eddy, may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or will be promptly supplied by any publisher on receipt of remittance payable to:

HUGHSON C. BURR
Publishers' Agent
One Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.
Catalogue will be sent upon request

Catalogues showing prices in sterling will be sent upon request on application to the Subscription Book Department of The Christian Science Publishing Society, Barrowcl House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Bad News and Good ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

Every week adds confirmation to the statement that the Government is not reporting the full story of the Allied shipping losses to the American people.

The latest disclosure by the shipping administration that the merchant sinkings of the United Nations reached the highest level of the war during the week of July 12 to 18 and that losses are now greatly exceeding total Allied construction put the position much more frankly than previously has been admitted.

But it does more than that. Unwittingly, perhaps, it proves that the rate of announced losses is substantially under the rate of announced construction and, therefore, there can no longer be doubt that the full facts for some reason are being held back.

Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery of the Maritime Commission has made public American shipbuilding figures for the past six months which show that our yards alone have constructed 2,344,000 deadweight tons of merchant vessels. From other informed sources it can be said that Britain and Canada have constructed approximately 1,200,000 tons during that period. That adds up to an average month's American-British-Canadian construction of 624,000 tons.

Figures Do Not Agree

The shipping administration announces that sinkings are greatly exceeding combined construction, but the announced losses do not total 624,000 tons a month.

It likewise appears that sinkings are accelerating faster than construction is accelerating. Illustrative of the fact that American shipbuilding is mounting steadily, Admiral Vickery has announced on the record that the United States built 731,000 tons during the month of June alone. But the announced sinkings do not add up to 731,000 tons a month; yet the shipping administration states that losses are greatly exceeding combined Allied construction which must have been approximately 931,000 tons for the month of June.

In face of these figures, Ernest Lindley, a careful and informed Washington correspondent, independent but never a carping critic, adds his influence to the cause of getting at the whole truth in this vital matter. Speaking of the shipping administration's meaningful but undocumented statement, Mr. Lindley says:

In the light of previous experience, it is remarkable that the grim but vitally important bit of news was released for publication at all. From Pearl Harbor on, the full truth about the war at sea has been kept from the public.

The ostensible purpose of this policy is to withhold information which might be of value to the enemy. Whether this has been the sole reason in every case is open to doubt. About certain naval phases of the war, including Pearl Harbor, the enemy surely knows more than the American public has been told.

Two motives other than keeping the enemy in the dark suggest themselves:

The first is the fear that the truth would undermine the morale of the American people, or of the merchant marine, or possibly of some of our Allies.

The second is a natural desire to avoid criticism. There is no way of ascertaining in what measure these motives have been mixed with the entirely justifiable purpose of keeping the enemy in the dark.

But it can be said that many officials of sound judgment have long considered the policy followed wrong, and indeed have condemned it privately as strongly as have those outside the Government who know the facts which the public should know, which the enemy almost certainly knows, but which the appropriate authorities would not release for publication.

Favorable Factors Listed

Mr. Lindley's is the confirmation of a correspondent who wouldn't write this if he didn't think, in the public interest, he had no other choice.

There are favorable factors in the broader naval picture which deserve to be brought out and, without going into unpublishable details, can now be mentioned.

The most significant factor is the speed and extent to which the American Navy has been able to repair the damage which was wrought on all its warships at Pearl Harbor. The truth is that the Navy has been able to accomplish its salvage work in fully half the time it originally estimated and fighting units already have joined the fleet which were expected to be laid up months longer and others will shortly be ready for combat action. Furthermore, at least two ships which the Navy itself had listed as irreparably damaged soon will be available to return all Japanese courtesies.

This remarkable achievement, plus the naval victories of the Coral Sea and Midway, have, it can now be said, definitely redressed the balance of sea power in the Pacific. The strength of the American Fleet has been appreciably increased since initial losses of Pearl Harbor. The strength of the Japanese Fleet has been appreciably decreased since the initial gains at Pearl Harbor. It is conservative to say that today the pre-Pearl Harbor ratio of the two fleets has been restored.

The Country Speaks: Atlanta

Atlanta's Access to Billion Persons ..... ***By E. R. L.***

Atlanta as a seaport? Atlanta just is not on the sea, you say.

But the sudden bottleneck in transportation, both seagoing and on land, is forcing a metamorphosis in the hitherto generally accepted modes of moving quantities of men and materials that may push Atlanta and other inland cities to very front rank of ports of embarkation and debarkation in "the air-ocean of tomorrow."

At least, this is the dazzling prospect visualized by Wayne W. Parrish of Washington, D. C., editor and publisher of American Aviation and American Aviation Daily, as he viewed the future effects of present military expansion of aviation in terms of change-over to commercial transportation after the war in a speech last month before the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce.

Speaking of the airplane, Rudyard Kipling said, "We are at the opening verse of the opening page of the chapter of endless possibilities." Recent stories of "flying box cars," and the latest news of planned, speedy mass production of cargo planes to defeat the U-boat menace, lead one to believe that many of these "endless possibilities" that Kipling saw some three decades ago are practically already with us. After quoting this from Kipling, Mr. Parrish proceeded to unfold what some of these "endless possibilities" might mean in terms of commerce for Atlanta and for the world.

Only 70,000,000 in 1928

"In 1928, by limitations of surface travel, it was impossible to reach more than 70,000,000 people within 24 hours of Atlanta. In the immediate post-war period, based upon facts and not fancy . . . those will be multiplied to no less than 1,000,000,000 . . . half the world's population," Mr. Parrisn pointed out.

"Every capital of Europe will be less than 24 hours from Atlanta. Just over the pole is Moscow, a matter of hours—not days—from Peachtree Street," he went on.

Emphasizing that these are not drafting board estimates, as they would have been three years ago, Mr. Parrish continued: "The war has rushed the air age into existence today, and it will find its expression (commercially) the day the war is entirely over."

"Now this rapid shrinking of the globe in terms of transportation and time will result in many new conceptions of commerce. Perhaps most of you," Mr. Parrish told his audience, "who have participated in Atlanta's great growth as a railroad center have never visualized Atlanta as a seaport. Your commercial relationships with the world at large have been through seaports bordering on the ocean. But in the air-ocean of tomorrow, Atlanta is just as much of a port in the world trade lanes as New York City is a seaport today. Every community in the world is a port, with direct access to every other community in the world, and this is an entirely new concept of transportation," Mr. Parrish declared.

Losing the Old Seaport

"Seaports as we have known them will lose their significance and importance," he prophesied. "The vital canals such as Panama and Suez and other vital sea-passages, also will lose their significance. The airplane will supplant the steamship as the major carrier of human beings and cargo, and with this change will come the shifting of emphasis on transfer points. After all," reasoned Mr. Parrish, "a seaport like New York is nothing more really than a transfer point for transfer of cargo from railroad cars and trucks to steamships and vice-versa."

Since the airplane will eliminate handling points, raw materials will be flown direct from their source to conversion or processing areas, whether the distance is a few hundred miles or halfway around the globe. In turn, finished products will be flown direct to domestic and foreign markets without transfer.

Manufacturers will own their own fleet of cargo planes, with airports adjacent to their factories, Mr. Parrish believes. This concept is not hard to visualize when one remembers that in the past such large manufacturers as Henry Ford have built their plants on waterways and own their own fleets of cargo vessels, bringing raw materials from the far corners of the earth, and carrying finished products to the ports of world trade, where they are then transported to inland markets. Simply change your carrier of cargo from ocean-going vessels to huge globe-encircling airplanes, and the manufacturer is not limited to having to build his plant next to the water in order to reduce transshipments to a minimum. In fact, with a fleet of cargo planes a manufacturer in Atlanta could ship his product to Switzerland without making even one transfer, if he so desired.

Indeed, this is an entirely new concept of transportation held forth by Mr. Parrish, and it certainly bids fair to change the method of conducting the commerce of the world.

To Change the Subject:

Expert, Speak Gently! ..... ***By K. H. Hendrick***

Did you ever pause to count the fields of [illegible] in which you are an expert? Things such as turning off the porch light at night after the guests are gone, not forgetting to kiss your wife good-bye in the morning when you dash for the street car, and grumbling about the weather when there's too much of the same kind. There are other fields where training and experience have equipped you for ease of action, such as rendering an opinion if you are a lawyer, understanding Labor's position if you belong to the union, or carefully picking up everything that might cause dust or disorder if you are a housewife.

And Intolerant Too

It's amazing what experts we all become in one way or another. It's equally amazing how intolerant we are the moment we see someone else being awkward where we ourselves could move with swift efficiency.

Putting the baby's bed together the other night put this thought into the pitiless spotlight of its truthfulness for me. Goodness knows, I thought it would come all put together, looking the way it did when I saw it displayed in the infants' department at the store. But when I got home from work the day it was delivered and breathlessly asked my wife, "Where is it?" she showed me a long, flat parcel.

"I asked the delivery man if he wouldn't assemble it," she explained, "but he said no: that it would take you just five minutes anyway."

So I accepted the inevitable. After all, why bother about five minutes when an entire summer evening, lengthened by war time, stretches ahead into books and newspapers, not to mention an excellent dinner? Exactly two hours later the bed was looking like a bed, the side panel slid up and down properly (albeit with a squeak), and the youngster, in her bassinet, had been awakened just once. As for me, nobody had to sing lullabies to get me to sleep that night.

Five minutes? It took me five minutes just to unwrap the little bag of bolts and screws tied to the bed posts. It took me longer than that to discover where they went. I had to stand on my head, lie on my side, and roll over on my back to put those screws where they belonged and get those bolts on tight. And every 15 minutes, of course, it was absolutely essential to take time out to call my wife in from her dish washing to ask, "There, dear, how do you think that's going to look?"

The First Time

Penitently I recall the occasions, too many of them, when I have said to someone, or thought of someone, "How slow you are!" Doubtless that delivery man could say five minutes because he had assembled 'teen dozen baby beds in his time. For him it was just as easy as eating two pieces of candy instead of one. But I wish I could have seen him the first time he tried it.

Rote System Bowing Out of Modern Army Life

Army Reception Centers such as Fort McPherson, Ga., are making a concerted effort to utilize to the fullest the native intelligence, training and skills of every man who comes into the service.

By Elden E. Lindsey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT McPHERSON, Ga., July 27—Here at this well-seasoned Army post on the outskirts of Atlanta, named for Maj. Gen. James Birdseye McPherson, who fell while fighting with the Union Army in the Battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, is located one of the largest, busiest and most efficient of the 28 Army Reception Centers in the United States. There are other military units here also, but the Reception Center is now the main activity, since every new inductee from Georgia and Alabama must pass through here before he is classified for one of the 442 Army occupations and assigned to a camp for basic military training.

Men who have gone out from here for training at Camp Shelby, Miss., Camp Beauregard, La., Fort Bragg, N. C., Camp Forrest, Tenn., Camp Blanding, Fla., and the many dozens of other Army camps scattered over the far-flung hills and valleys, mountains and plains of the Southern landscape comprising the Fourth Service Command, almost all have a word of praise for the treatment they were accorded, and for the attempt that was made to understand them at the Fort McPherson Reception Center, where they received their first taste of the Army. They are one in their opinion that the food here is the best to be found in the service—as good, they say, as any hotel in the land.

If there is one great difference between the way things are done in this present citizens Army and the way they were done in the last war, officers and men in the service who are familiar with both agree it is the substitution of the classified section of the Reception Centers for the old rote system. In World War I, because speed was paramount, time was not taken to ferret out, classify and index the special skills and hobbies of the deluge of civilians pouring into the Army. As a consequence, when men were needed for specialized jobs the company was lined up, the men counted off, and if no volunteers were found for the job at hand, the commanding officer would delegate three, five and seven as cooks, for instance, if three cooks were needed. Other jobs were filled in the same manner.

Today, however, it is seldom found necessary to resort to the rote system to select men for any job. The War Department, through the Army Reception Centers with their highly developed classification sections, is making a concerted effort to utilize to the fullest the native intelligence, specialized training and skills of every new man who comes into the service. Under this system, if a man performs his basic military training satisfactorily he usually has the opportunity of finding a job for which he is best fitted.

Classification

When Capt. Henry A. Robinson, who gained his commission in the Reserves while winning his Ph.D. at University of Georgia and Johns Hopkins University, was called from his mathematics chair at Agnes Scott College, near Decatur, Ga., in November, 1940, and given the assignment of setting up the classification section of the Fort McPherson Reception Center, he had to start from scratch. Asking for assistants, he was assigned eight men—by rote—from the regular Army.

When the first draftees began coming through under Captain Robinson's discerning eye, he would select a likely man every now and then to take into his organization and train as an interviewer. Today, Captain Robinson's department is in effect one of the largest personnel offices and employment bureaus in the world, staffed by hand-picked men that would be the delight of practically any employment bureau or personnel clinic in the country. Fourteen per cent of his men were college professors; 18 per cent were personnel directors in private industries before being called to wear khaki; 14 per cent were vocational guidance men in private or public agencies, and the remainder are high grade men with a keen interest in the welfare of their fellow citizens whom they are called upon to place equitably from civilian life into an Army occupation. Many of Captain Robinson's boys are college graduates, and he is not the only one in his organization who holds a Ph. D.

While Captain Robinson himself is modest about the success of his organization, his men are secretly proud of the fact that a letter was recently received at the post from the War Department in Washington, commending the Reception Center for the excellence of its work.

"Every man should aim at the highest of which he is capable," Captain Robinson tells his men, "otherwise he is committing sabotage like the lowest spy." Men in the classification section are made to realize that an occupational casualty resulting from errors made at the Reception Center is just as devastating to the Army and to morale, and is, therefore, just as helpful to the enemy as a battle casualty.

In addition to the regular intelligence and aptitude test given each new inductee, Captain Robinson has his interviewers ask the new recruit, "In what line of work or branch of service do you think you could best advance the cause of your country?" Every man is given the opportunity to say where he thinks he could do the most good, and then, so far as is possible, the Army sees that he is given that chance.

See Their Position

The interviewer endeavors to learn everything possible about each man. The recruit is encouraged to talk freely about his past occupational experience. As Corporal Frank W. Hardie, one of the interviewers at Fort McPherson, who holds a B.S. degree from Alabama Polytechnic Institute and is well qualified for his job by virtue of six years' experience in dealing with people for the General Motors Acceptance Corporation, puts it, "We know that our job is to obtain information from the selectee that will be of service to the Army—to uncover skills and talents that the Army may use. We also know that if the men themselves realize that they have special training or abilities which are of service to their country, that they are more likely to perform their work cheerfully and efficiently and to see more clearly their position in the national effort."

Captain Robinson recalls the case of a draftee from a small Georgia town who had for ten years been a doffer in a textile mill at $12 a week. The young man passed the intelligence and aptitude tests with a score as good as the upper 10 per cent of A.B.'s, although his card showed he had only a sixth grade education. The interviewer succeeded in drawing the fact out of the bashful boy that his hobby was photography. His avid reading and study of this subject had given him a wide background of information, which showed up in the intelligence test. While he had only a box camera, he had built his own darkroom, and it was discovered that his pictures compared favorably with those of commercial photographers.

Makes Better Soldier

Obviously, the man's heart was in his hobby and not in his textile mill job. Believing that if he were given a chance to do that which he liked best, he would make the Army a better soldier, Captain Robinson recommended that he be put in the photograph department of the Signal Corps. This was done, and at the last report this man was doing quite well in this work, having been sent to a New Jersey camp for further specialized training in photography. When the war is over, this man will undoubtedly have gained enough experience and confidence in his ability as a photographer to find a place for himself in the field he likes best. Whereas, if he had not gone into the Army, the chances are he would never have gotten up the courage to attempt to make the change.

Numerous incidents of a similar nature could be cited if space permitted. Each man is treated as a human being. His case is handled individually, and he is given a personal, private interview in which to state his case.

Men with experience in fitting and measuring clothes are selected to fit Army uniforms. Shoe clerks in private life, after being called into the service, fit shoes on new selectees; printers turn out the numerous maps and other printed matter of a secret nature needed by the Army, ex-bankers work in the finance office taking care of payrolls, and ex-newspaper men handle the Army's Public Relations.

The McBee Key Sort Set System is used to locate quickly from the files men with specialized training. There are 442 jobs that are found to have a direct carry-over into military service, so a man with specialized skills is almost sure to find that they are useful to his country in the armed forces.

This doesn't mean, however, that there are few men left to do the fighting. Every man who goes into the Army is trained first to handle well the weapons of the infantry, artillery, antiaircraft or other branches of the service to which he might be assigned. It is after this that his specialized skills come into play.

United States Army Signal Corps

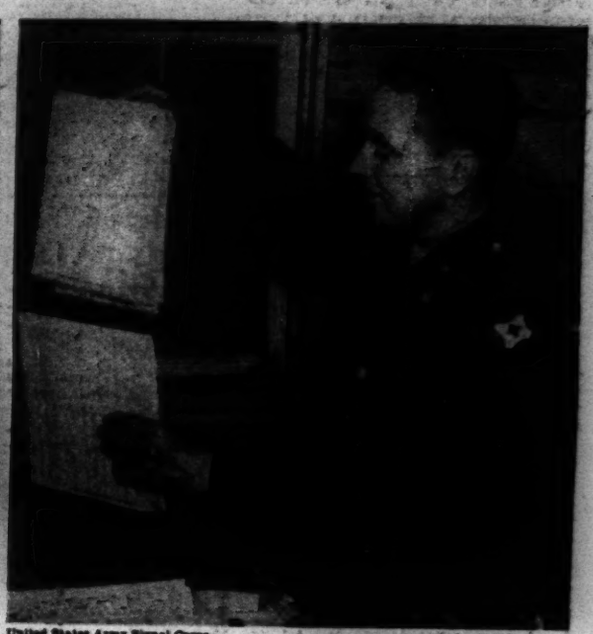
Fitting Them to the Right Jobs

A group of new inductees waiting their turn to be interviewed and classified for an Army occupation at the Fort McPherson Reception Center. Two or three days earlier these men were in civilian clothes. In another three or four days they will begin their 5 to 13 weeks' basic training at one of the numerous training camps located in the South, scattered from Camp Livingston, La., to Camp Davis, N. C., or Key West, Fla.

Camp Wheeler, Ga., Public Relations

Dr. Diosdado M. Yap

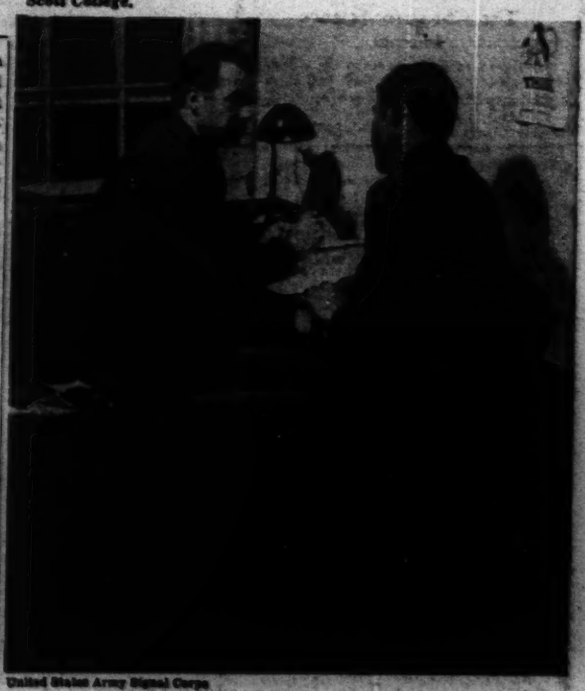
Filipino authority on Far Eastern subjects, who has been employed by the War Department to give background lectures to soldiers on the war in the Far East.



United States Army Signal Corps

Captain Henry A. Robinson

Head of the classification section of the Fort McPherson Reception Center holding up McBee Key Sort Set System cards which are designed to locate men with special skills. Captain Robinson, who holds a Ph. D., is former head of the Mathematics Department at Agnes Scott College.



United States Army Signal Corps

Finding Job Preferences and Abilities

Corp. Frank W. Hardie (left), one of the interviewers in the Classification Section of the Fort McPherson Reception Center, conferring with a new recruit.

Charge San Francisco Lacks Evacuation Plan Is Denied

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31 (AP)—Judge William Denman of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals charged today the War Department was negligent in drafting plans for civilian evacuation of this city in event of an enemy air raid.

Japanese incendiary bombs could cause more destruction to San Francisco, with its winds and wooden buildings, than the great earthquake and fire of 1906, he said.

He accused Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt, Commanding General of the Fourth Army and the Western Defense Command, of neglecting to instruct civilians regarding adequate plans for evacuating the city in the event Japanese bombs started huge fires.

General DeWitt's office had no comment on Judge Denman's protest, but the Regional Office of Civilian Defense, which is responsible for the protection of civilians in the eight Western States, had this to say:

"There is a plan for San Francisco's evacuation. It already is in the hands of those charged with its administration."

Judge Denman protested further that General DeWitt had not agreed to practice evacuation and had not asked for civilian aid.

Judge Denman said he would petition Congress "on behalf of the men, women and children of San Francisco, for redress of their grievances."

The charges and intentions were set forth by the judge in printed form after a letter exchange with General DeWitt and with John J. McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War.

"What for seven months General DeWitt has contemplated doing is to wait until this conflagration existed, and then, for the first time, place officers and soldiers unfamiliar with the hills, valleys and ravines of San Francisco in its streets.

"They then, for the first time, would attempt to direct the citizens, by that time panic-stricken with choking smoke in their lungs, to the exits which he would then choose for their evacuation."

Sandy Hook Light Out to Aid Dimout

FORT HANCOCK, N. J., July 31 (AP)—The Sandy Hook lighthouse, which stands within the borders of this Army Reservation and is said to be the oldest structure of its kind in use in the United States, has ceased to operate, the Post Public Relations Office announces.

An Army spokesman said the light, visible for 18 miles at sea, had been extinguished to conform to dimout regulations.

Pennsylvania Obliged to Turn Down Convicts' Potential Aid in War

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 31 (AP)—Pennsylvania convicts "are begging for some kind of work to help the war program" but the State says it has to turn them down.

F. Herbert Cooper, head of the welfare department's prison labor division, disclosed today he had been unable to obtain orders from the Federal Government for the State's prison industries and added: "We need that work to keep up prison morale."

Mr. Cooper said early last spring he gave the War Production Board a complete list of $1,000,000 of prison facilities and equipment along with "unlimited manpower" ready for use in the war effort. He also listed items that could be furnished.

"We know they are buying many of the things we could make, but they won't direct any of the business our way," he said. "I've tried to get them moving. We're so anxious to help that we'll even make the goods at cost."

Inability to "get prompt action at Washington," said Mr. Cooper, has resulted in the State "working on its own hook" with Army and Navy supply officers elsewhere "trying to get them to give us a chance to bid on things they are buying."

Cincinnati Reds Find New York Giants Chief Rivals for Third Place in Race

Bill McKechnie Has Found Braves Easy to Set Back

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Cincinnati Reds were third in the National League, hopelessly off the Brooklyn pennant pace, when they reached Braves Field today for the opener of a four-game series. But you might have a little trouble convincing the Braves and Casey Stengel that Bill McKechnie was no higher in the race. The club from the Ohio metropolis has been even more effective against the locals this year than have the Dodgers, who are eight games up on the field.

The Braves split their first series with the Reds here in mid-May, but then dropped 10 straight to them. The only other Boston triumph came on July 15, in the second half of a doubleheader at Cincy.

Back in Third

However, McKechnie has not been so successful against certain other clubs and it was suggested recently that perhaps the "Canny Scot" is losing his grip as a top-flight pilot. For a short while the Reds gave up third place to the Giants. The Cincy outfit was back in the spot behind the Cardinals, though, before Mel Ott and his charges had left Crosley Field. The Reds let loose their stoutest offense of the season and took three in a row from their chief eastern rivals.

When the season started, the Reds had almost as many pennant backers in the West as did the Cardinals. The reason, of course, was McKechnie's great pitching staff, which includes Bucky Walters, Paul Derringer, Elmer Riddle, Ray Starr, Johnny Vander Meer, and Junior Thompson. It appeared on the surface as if this group could carry the club despite a weak offense.

Two Newcomers

But New York alone has done enough to discourage McKechnie's flag hopes. The Giants have captured 10 out of 17 and the Dodgers 13 out of 18 from the Reds. Even the Cubs have pushed them around, to the extent of six and four. Three of these battles, incidentally, went 11 innings, one went 12 and another 14. Now McKechnie's chief aim is a third-place finish, which he may have to hustle to attain in the weeks immediately ahead.

In an attempt to strengthen the Reds, McKechnie and General Manager Warren Giles a couple of weeks ago bought two outfielders out of the Yankee chain. They took Eric Tipton from Kansas City and Frank Kelleher from Newark, giving up Harry Craft, Jim Turner, and Joe Abreu along with a sizable bundle of cash. Al Lakeman, a young catcher with Syracuse, was recalled when Rollie Hemsley was released outright.

Kelleher was given the first chance in left field, but Tipton has played it during most of this eastern trip. Both young gentlemen showed considerable power in the minors, but have been slow solving National League pitchers.

Briefs . . . Tomorrow is Ladies' Day at Braves Field . . . The western invasion closes on Sunday with a Cincinnati double-header . . . Monday is an open date here . . . The Red Sox open a three-game series with the Athletics at Fenway Park on Tuesday . . . Meanwhile, the Braves will be at Phillie . . . The Reds are low in team batting and about fourth or fifth in fielding . . . Ray Lamanno, rookie catcher who paced the entire circuit for a while earlier in the year, is the leading Cincinnati batter, but even he is under the .300 level . . . Frank McCormick is high run producer.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	70	29	.707	
St. Louis	60	36	.625	8½
Cincinnati	52	45	.536	17
New York	52	47	.525	18
Chicago	47	55	.461	24½
Pittsburgh	43	52	.453	25
Boston	41	61	.402	30½
Philadelphia	28	68	.292	40½

Results July 30

Brooklyn 9, Chicago 2.
Philadelphia 4, Cincinnati 2.
Pittsburgh-Boston, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	67	31	.684	
Boston	55	44	.556	12½
Cleveland	57	46	.553	12½
St. Louis	52	50	.510	17
Detroit	49	53	.480	20
Chicago	42	55	.433	24½
Washington	41	60	.406	27½
Philadelphia	41	65	.387	30

Results July 30

Cleveland 3, Boston 2.
Detroit 11, Philadelphia 5.
Philadelphia 7, Detroit 6.
Washington 11, St. Louis 6.
Only games scheduled.

. . . The Rex Sox left Cleveland in a virtual tie for second place with the Indians . . . Mel Harder pitched and batted the Tribe to victory in the series final yesterday . . . Oscar Judd, the losing pitcher, has walked 13 men in the last 13⅓ innings, and dropped four in a row . . . Ted Williams is only three runs batted in under the 100 level . . . He hit his 22nd homer in the Cleveland final.

Miss Osborne Wins At Maidstone Club

EAST HAMPTON, N. Y., July 31 (AP)—Four seeded players, all among the first 10 in the national women's rankings, won their matches yesterday in the opening round of the annual East Hampton invitation tennis tournament at the Maidstone Club.

Margaret Osborne of San Francisco ranked fourth among the nation's feminine stars, defeated Mrs. Basil Maguire, 6—2, 6—2, while sixth-ranking Helen Bernhard of New York eliminated Gloria Butler, 6—1, 6—2.

Hope Knowles of Avon, Conn., ranked seventh, beat Nancy Corbett of Rollins College, 6—3, 7—5, and the 10th ranking player, Louise Brough of Los Angeles, defeated M. Donnelley, 6—1, 6—0.

Other first-round winners included Doris Hart of Miami, Fla.; Mrs. Patricia Canning Todd of New York, Katherine Winthrop of Boston, and Mrs. Helen Pedersen Rihbany of Boston.

Golf Brigade Seeks Prizes At St. Paul

ST. PAUL, July 31 (AP)—Some of golf's best par-busters started romping around the Keller public links playground today in the first round of the $5,000 St. Paul open.

The field of about 160 pros and amateurs was headed by Sandy Kid Clayton Heafner of Linville, N. C., who has been dubbed the favorite to capture the meet's $1,000 first pro prize at the end of 72 holes Sunday.

Heafner, winner of the Mahoning Valley open at Girard, Ohio, and runner-up at the Tam-O'-Shanter open within a month, gave sideline guessers confidence yesterday by shooting a 68 over the hilly par-72 layout.

Long-hitting Jimmy Thomson and Leland Gibson, the Kansas City dark horse, also posted 68s in a preliminary of mixed foursome matches.

Heafner and Phyllis Otto, of Atlantic, Iowa, who shot a 77, won the pro-women's competition.

All former champions of this 12-year-old tournament teed off today with the exception of Olin Dutra, Seaman Sam Snead, and Corp. Ed Oliver.

Dick Metz, the 1939 winner, who established a 72-hole record of 270—18 blows under par—predicted that some of the highest rounds of the meet's history would be posted this time and that it would take 283 or more to win. "The course has had a lot of water, whereas in the past it usually has been dry and hard and drives would go a mile," he observed.

Horton Smith, the 1931 and 1941 champion, predicted a 275 would take first money.

Johnny Revolta, 1934 and 1938 champion, and Harry Cooper, holder of the title in 1935 and 1936, guessed 280. Of these four returning champions, only Revolta with 69 and Metz with 71 were able to break par in yesterday's warm-up. Smith and Cooper each took 73.

Sox Get Players From Shreveport

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago White Sox have announced the purchase of four players from Shreveport of the Texas League.

The players are Pitchers Doyle Lade, righthander who has won 13 games and lost five, and Ralph Hamner, another righthander who has a record of 11 and 7; Outfielder Cecil Trent, and Tom Jordan, an outfielder and infielder recently recalled by Shreveport from Waterloo, where he was leading the league in home runs and runs batted in.

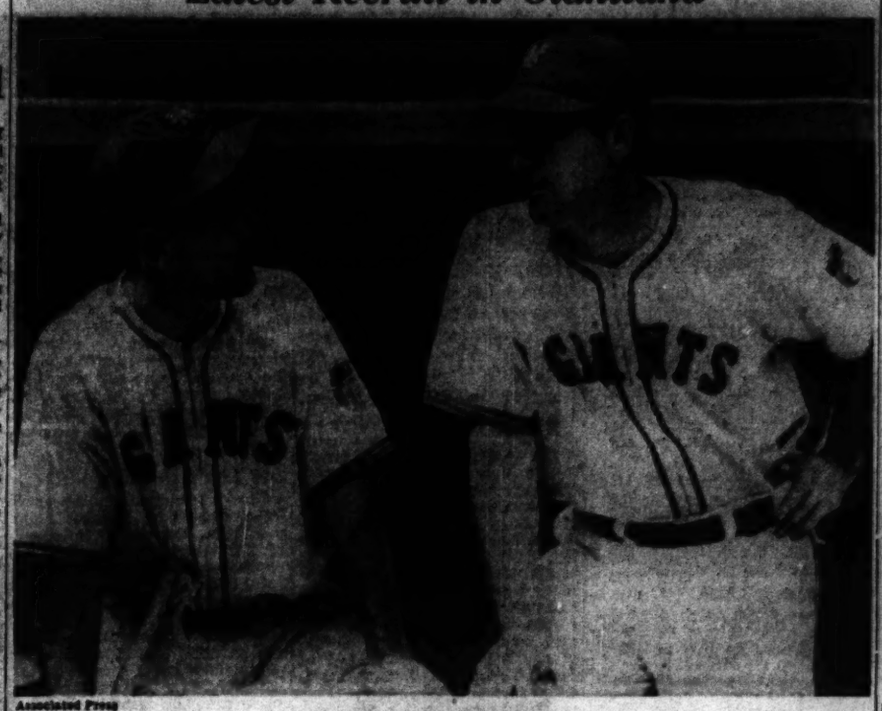
Harry Grabiner, Vice-President of the Sox, said the players would report either at the end of the Texas League season or for 1943 spring training.

Hornets to Defend

CHANUTE FIELD, Ill. — The Green Hornets of Chanute Field are laying plans for participating in the Urbana, Ill., district softball tournament, which they won last season. The meet likely will be held in August.

Management of the soldier team has been assumed by Lieut. Herman Berns, former Wabash College football and basketball star.

Latest Recruit in Giantland



Associated Press

Mungo Gets His Orders

Van Lingle Mungo, whom the New York Giants picked up to bolster their pitching department, may be considered past his prime as a major leaguer, but Manager Mel Ott, left, expects the big right-hander to be of no small help. Fans are awaiting with eagerness the first time Mungo steps on the mound to face his former teammates, the Brooklyn Dodgers.

In the Dugout
with Rumill

Mungo Back in Majors

When Casey Stengel heard that the Giants had brought Van Mungo back into the National League, he said: "I got conflicting reports on him. One International League official told me he was as good this spring as he ever was with the Dodgers. Another said he didn't have it any more. Still another said he had a better curve ball, and could go three or four innings in high, but not nine. I wish I had taken him this spring.

"There might be a little fun the first time he pitches against Brooklyn. If it's at the Polo Grounds, a lot of Dodger fans will hike across the bridge to see him, because they always liked him. He was their kind of pitcher.

Against Best

"I'll always give Mungo credit for having it in here," Stengel said, tapping the lettering on his shirt. "He liked to pitch against the best—the Deans and Hubbell when they were good. In fact, he'd make an awful fuss if I wouldn't let him. And even though he pitched against those guys, he'd win 17, 18 or 19 for me every year. Some days he'd look like he could throw a ball through a plank. He'd just walk out there and strike out nine or 10 every game.

"Mungo could have been a great pitcher, if he had wanted to be. Ask anybody who ever hit against him. He should have been independently wealthy by this time. If he had been smart he could be worth as much as $300,000 right now. Maybe more. He had the physical ability to make a lot of money up here. But it's a little late now," Casey concluded.

Speaking of making money, it is interesting to look over the salaries paid some of the leading major stars of other years. Present day club owners might do well to carry the list around with them, armed for the spring and the annual holdout campaign. These figures were compiled for the "Official Baseball Record Book," published by The Sporting News, and were carefully checked before put in print.

However, this is not written to suggest that the average ball player today is overpaid. A point to be considered, of course, is that the dollar went much further in the old days than it does now. Too, if the ball clubs make money, why shouldn't the men who make it for them get their share? Just the same, these old figures make good reading.

Ty Cobb—Made $110 a month in his first year at Augusta and $1,500 for his first full season with Detroit. His high with the Tigers was $11,332.86 in 1913.

Hans Wagner—Began at $2,100 with Pittsburgh in 1900 and was up to $10,000 eight years later.

Walter Johnson — Washington gave him $2,700 in 1908 and in '14 he was getting $10,000.

Babe Ruth—Started with Baltimore at $100 per month.

Ed Roush—Made $80 a month at Evansville in 1913 and the following year was getting $1,500 with the White Sox.

Tris Speaker—Broke in for $80 a month at Cleburne.

Ed Walsh—Worked first three years with White Sox for $1,800 per. In 1908, when he won 40 games, his contract called for $3,500. After the season closed Comiskey gave him $3,500 more.

Joe McCarthy—Started at $80 a month in 1907. As late as 1914 was getting only $250 per month at Buffalo.

Rabbit Maranville — In 1914, when the Braves won the National League pennant and took four straight from the Athletics in the World Series, his contract called for $3,500.

Johnny Evers—Was getting $100 a month when he first joined the Cubs.

Mordecai Brown—Was paid $2,400 by the Cardinals in 1903.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

International League

Newark 12, Buffalo 1.
Montreal 3-12, Jersey City 1-1.
Baltimore 3-7, Rochester 8-2.
Syracuse 6, Toronto 3.

American Association

Minneapolis 6, Toledo 3 (seven innings, second game postponed).
Columbus 4, St. Paul 3 (13 innings).
(Only games played.)

Pacific Coast League

Sacramento 6, Portland 4.
Oakland 4, Hollywood 3.
San Diego 3-4, Seattle 3-2.
(Only games scheduled.)

Texas League

Houston 2, Dallas 1.
Shreveport 7, Tulsa 1.
San Antonio 5, Fort Worth 2.
Beaumont 4, Oklahoma City 3.

Southern Association

New Orleans 3, Birmingham 1.
Memphis 11, Little Rock 4.
(Only games scheduled.)

Eastern League

Albany 3-0, Williamsport 0-11.
Binghamton 4, Elmira 2.
Hartford 3-1, Wilkes-Barre 1-4.
(Only games scheduled.)

Bragan Success In His Debut As Phils' Catcher

PHILADELPHIA, July 31 (AP)—Hans Lobert, baseball expert and Phils' manager, says his latest experiment—the conversion of shortstop Bobby Bragan to catcher—is a "distinct success."

"He's a major-league catcher if ever I saw one," Lobert remarked after Bobby's first nine-inning performance behind the plate in the 4-to-2 triumph over Cincinnati last night.

Bragan started his catching assignment with a perfect peg to second to prevent a stolen base. He caught two tough fouls at crucial moments. His fire and steadiness did much to keep his two pitchers—Earl Naylor and Ike Pearson—on top of the Reds throughout. And he hit a triple to bring in the final run.

"I was pretty anxious at the start," Bragan admitted, "but I was sure that after I cooled off I'd be okay."

Catching isn't exactly new to Bragan. He was a receiver for three years in American Legion ranks and he caught two innings against the Cards last week. A nine-inning trick in an exhibition against Harrisburg of the Interstate League and some work in batting practice completed his preparation.

"It was a big thrill for me, probably my biggest in three years of major-league ball," said the young Alabaman.

Bragan volunteered for the backstop job to fill in for Mickey Livingston, regular catcher Ben Warren's understudy, who was suddenly called away from the club.

Catcher Released

BROOKLYN (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers disclosed they have given an unconditional release to Stuart Hofferth, their bull pen catcher, so that he could join the Toronto Maple Leafs in the International League.

Hofferth served as manager of Brooklyn's Valdosta farm in the George-Florida League till about a week ago when he was brought to Brooklyn and signed as a coach.

George Rensa is the fourth manager signed by Trenton for 1942.

Hudlin Manages Little Rock To Top in Southern League

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., July 31—Willis Hudlin, in his first year as player-manager, has his Little Rock Travelers firmly entrenched in first place in the Southern League. By taking five out of five from the Atlanta Crackers here last week end, the Pebbles dislodged the Crackers from top position, which they had held for one day, and took a firm hold themselves at the top of the ladder.

Hudlin, the old Cleveland "Ace," one of the very few playing-pitcher managers in the game today, pitched what was perhaps the deciding game of the series, the third, winning it 1-0 in an extra inning. He never pitched a better game in his career. Keeping cool at all times, he allowed only four hits, and while he had the bases loaded on two different occasions, he managed to pitch a double play ball one time, and made the next batter send up a weak infield fly. "Ace" still has plenty of steam on the ball himself, and by example as well as precept has encouraged his players to out-hustle every other club in the League.

Nashville, coming up fast, has taken over second position some three games back of Little Rock, and the Crockers have skidded to third, a game back of the Vols.

Minor leagues operating in the gasoline rationed area whose players usually travel by private automobiles are being put to new shifts to meet this transportation problem. However, club officials say they are accustomed to battling obstacles, and will find ways to "keep the ball rolling."

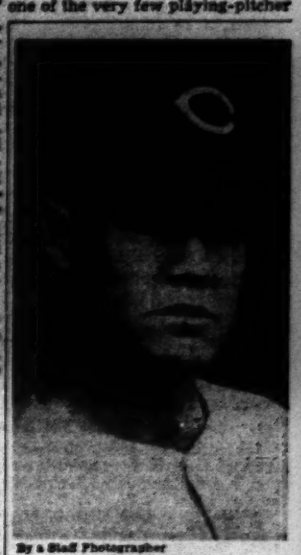
"The spirit of our club operators has been splendid," President W. G. Bramham, head of the Minors, declares from his Durham, N. C., office. "They have taken things in stride and done everything possible to continue their schedules and cooperate with the wishes of the Government at the same time.

"Clubs with their own busses are able to get along and the others are solving their problems. We are not downhearted, despite the fact that some critics 'sing the blues' over what they believe to be our plight.

"Those leagues which have been forced to discontinue because of conditions have merely said 'Au revoir but not goodbye.' They all tell us they'll be back as soon as the world settles to normalcy.

"We are carrying on under the policy adopted at the start. That was—to do the best we could with what we had available."

Dew Drops From Dixie—Georgia Tech's swimming team won the Southeastern A. A. U. meet in Birmingham last week end by taking four firsts in the seven senior men's events . . . Tech will sponsor a track and field meet open to college and service teams Saturday, Aug. 8 . . . Any amateur athlete, or any service man who is a bona fide member of the armed forces of the United States, is eligible . . . Camp Wheeler, led by Cecil Travis, has captured the Georgia semi-pro baseball crown and will represent the State in the national finals at Wichita, Kansas. . . .



By a Staff Photographer
Willis Hudlin

Frankie Sinkwich and Charlie Trippi, Georgia's two sensational tailbacks, will not appear in games this fall at the same time, according to Coach Butts . . . It was thought that Butts might switch one to fullback so as to utilize both at once . . . Ben Chapman, ex-major league outfielder, recently pitched a 4-0 shutout for Richmond against Charlotte . . . Chapman now manages Richmond from the second base position, when not pitching . . . Thomas E. McDonough, former physical education director at Eastern Kentucky State Teachers' College, has been named assistant athletic director of Emory University. . . .

Dorothy Kirby captured the Biltmore-Forrest Country Club golf crown up at Asheville by defeating Jane Crum of Orangeburg, S. C., 3-1 in the final . . . This is Dorothy's third win here and she has been finalist in five of her six performances in the Biltmore. . . .

Vic Bradford, manager of the Jacksonville Tars and Bill Terry's fairhaired boy, is leading the South Atlantic League in batting with .349, runs scored 76, total bases 189, and doubles 33 . . . Pep Ramsbert is leading Southern League pitchers with 11 victories and five losses . . . Murray Howell still leads the hitters with .344.

Elden R. Lindsey

Waiting to Be Called

Associated Press

Braves' Star Rookie

Young Jimmy Wallace of the Boston Braves expects soon to be called to take his oath as a Navy pilot, having already completed and passed his exams. He now joins a group of other Boston major league ball players who are also awaiting their orders, including Ted Williams and Johnny Pesky of the Red Sox.

Neyland's Staff Selected For All-Army Football Team

With Yale selected as the training site of the All-Army football team, Col. Robert R. Neyland has just completed the organization of his coaching, training and managerial staff which will start work next week to prepare the soldier team for its game against the New York Giants Sept. 12 at the Polo Grounds.

Colonel Neyland, head coach of the eastern division of the All-Army team, will handle the backs on his 70-man squad. Herman Hickman will coach the line, assisted by Lieut Bob Woodruff. Murray Warmuth will coach the ends. The trainer will be Mickey O'Brien. Capt. Bob Brashear will be the team physician, and Lieut. Bob Eldridge the team manager. In addition Col. Neyland will select a public relations officer and an administrative officer. The team will be organized and run with Army efficiency, since it will be a unit of the Army on special detail for six weeks.

Members of Staff

All members of the All-Army staff have been associated with Col. Neyland during his years as athletic director and coach at the University of Tennessee. It will be a smooth-working staff from the word 'Go'. The vanguard of the team will arrive at Yale next Wednesday, and by August 10 Col. Neyland intends to start full-team practice.

Hickman, described as the finest lineman Col. Neyland ever coached, is line coach at North Carolina State. He was named All-America guard at Tennessee in 1931. The next year he was named all-league pro guard. A native of Knoxville, Tenn., Hickman starred in football, wrestling, and track. He entered the coaching profession as line coach at Wake Forest in 1933 and moved to North Carolina State with Doc. Newton. As a player Hickman was as broad as he was tall. Now he weighs 300 pounds.

Woodruff Played Tackle

Warmuth, the end coach, played guard under Neyland for three years at Tennessee, graduating in 1934. He was assistant line coach under Neyland through 1938, and is now line coach at Mississippi State. He is also a native Tennessean.

Lieut. Woodruff is with the Corps of Engineers, stationed at Fort Belvoir, Va. He played tackle for Tennessee from 1936 to 1938, and was assistant line coach at Tennessee last year before he was called into service.

O'Brien has been Tennessee's trainer since 1933, when he transferred from the University of Chattanooga. He formerly was trainer for baseball teams in the Southern Association and International League.

Capt. Brashear of Knoxville was a Tennessee undergraduate. Lieut. Eldridge was manager of Neyland's Tennessee teams of 1939 and 1940. He has been stationed at Indio, Calif., and Camp Sherman in Texas. He is an officer in the Tank Corps.

Boston Pitching

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hutchings	17	1	0	1.000
Salvo	15	4	2	.571
Sain	27	4	2	.571
Todd	17	5	4	.556
Tobin	29	9	10	.474
Earley	19	4	7	.364
Javery	30	6	13	.316
Wallace	19	1	3	.250
Ramsey	19	1	4	.200
Lamanno	1	0	1	.000

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	4	1	0	1.000
Hughes	28	11	6	.733
Dobson	33	5	5	.714
Dobson, cs	19	7	5	.583
Dyba	12	7	5	.583
Wagner	29	9	10	.474
Judd	27	7	9	.438
Newsom	19	7	9	.438
Terry	13	5	5	.500
Bolland	13	4	1	.800

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Lombardi	200	22	71	4	35	.355
Kleitz	200	24	61	1	22	.305
Holmes	251	34	76	1	31	.303
Wasdell	251	34	76	1	31	.303
Fernandez	251	34	76	1	31	.303
Berger	251	34	76	1	31	.303
West	251	34	76	1	31	.303
Cooney	251	34	76	1	31	.303
Lodigiani	6	1	2	0	0	.333
Hall	251	34	76	1	31	.303
Cuccinello	251	34	76	1	31	.303
Sain	251	34	76	1	31	.303
Conroy	251	34	76	1	31	.303
Masi	251	34	76	1	31	.303

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Casey	1	0	1	0	1	1.000
Williams	251	56	112	22	70	.446
Pesky	251	56	112	1	35	.446
Ferguson	251	56	112	1	35	.446
Al Maggio	45	7	19	0	4	.422
Doerr	251	56	112	1	35	.446
Finney	251	56	112	1	35	.446
Lyons	251	56	112	1	35	.446
Tabor	251	56	112	1	35	.446
Fox	251	56	112	1	35	.446
Peacock	251	56	112	1	35	.446
Conroy	251	56	112	1	35	.446
Congalton	251	56	112	1	35	.446

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

Where THE TRADITION of Fine Old New England Cooking Lives on . . .
In a modern hotel setting, enjoy the famous New England dishes that have made Yankee cooking famous the world over.
REALLY FINE FOOD BUT NOT EXPENSIVE
MYLES STANDISH
Good Food By Expert Chefs
Our chefs are famous for their utterly delectable dishes and varied interesting menus.
Cafe de Paris
165 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, BOSTON
299 HARVARD STREET, BROOKLINE

FOR A SNACK, LUNCH or MEAL
Sharaf's Country Style RESTAURANT
187 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
Opp. The Christian Science Publishing Society

Now in Our New Location
75 CHESTNUT STREET, BOSTON
Longer Quarters Same Good Food!
WINKLES-IN-TOWN
Luncheons from 45c Dinners from 85c
MARJORIE ROSE

STEUBEN'S
—DUTCH ROOM—
GOOD FOOD for a GOOD MOOD
114 BOYLSTON ST.

ANDOVER, MASS.
FIELDSTONES
by sally bedwell
LUNCHEON — TEA — DINNER
—Open every day except Monday—
The Boston-Haverhill bus stops at our door on Route 28—1 mile south of Phillips Academy

CONCORD, MASS.
COLONIAL INN
In Historic Concord, Mass.
Only 18 miles from Boston
Delicious New England Meals
Luncheons and Suppers 75c and $1.25
Sunday Dinners $1 to $1.75
Train or bus service
On Boston 128 and 62. Tel. 410
T. L. SANBORN, Landlord

FRAMINGHAM Ctr., Mass.
Seiler's 1812 HOUSE
On the Worcester Turnpike, Rte. 9
Open to the Public

GLOUCESTER, MASS.
THE WHITE GULL
Chicken, Steak, Fish and Lobster Dinners
A La Carte Service
97 Essex Avenue, Gloucester, Mass.
Tel. 1148-M

HINGHAM, MASS.
The Black Horse Inn
15 Miles South of Boston
Route 3A Tel. HIN. 1181
Luncheon Tea Dinner
Let our delightful garden and usual good food refresh you.

MALDEN, MASS.
The New KERNWOOD RESTAURANT
Now Open at its New Location
7-9 DARTMOUTH ST.
Fine Food Popular Prices

NANTUCKET, MASS.
If you appreciate good food, friendly service, happy surroundings and abundantly good value for your money, come to
THE SKIPPER
No tips No alcoholic beverages

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.
NEW ENGLAND PEABODY HOME TEA ROOM and GIFT SHOP
Luncheons—Teas—Dinners
Cor. Brookline and Dedham Streets
Newton Center, Mass. LAS. 5971
Open Sundays

NO. LEOMINSTER, MASS.
Country Fare Superbly Cooked
Inexpensive Prices
Air-Conditioned
Clover Hill RESTAURANT
North Leominster, Mass.

SALEM WILLOWS, MASS.
SWENBECK'S
Five Minutes From Salem Common
From Boston through tee service to Swenbeck's at the Willows.
Serving Famous Shore Dinners
Lobster Steak, Lobster, Chicken
Seafood Special Plate at 75 Cents

WHEN YOU GO OUT FOR DINNER
Restaurant advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor, are ready to serve you with satisfying meals.

Commerce and Finance

Tax Plan Would Permit Deducting Percentage Debt Payments

Business and Industry

Government May Keep Rubber Plants for Political Purposes

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An interesting sidelight is shed on Washington post-war ideas by one aspect of the current synthetic rubber program.

A few weeks ago Vice-President Wallace sounded off some ideas about American post-war relations. The implication seemed to be that it would be unfortunate if the American synthetic rubber program made the United States so independent of the Dutch East Indies and Malaya that the toiling millions of those areas would lose the major market for their services, i. e., the production of rubber for the United States.

Apparently most people interested in the rubber program shrugged off this pronouncement as just another of the bromidic idea-salads served up occasionally by the Arthur Brisbane of the New Deal. However, it appears that there may be something more to it than merely Joe Cook political theory. The "story back of the story" of the synthetic rubber program seems to say so.

Government the Big Producer

Somewhere over 80 per cent of the current war construction program is being financed bag-and-baggage by the government. Included in this is the program to build butadiene, styrene, and polymerization plants for synthetic rubber. The oil companies will not own the butadiene and butyl plants. They will merely build and operate them. The government will own them.

This is standard practice for most of the war program. In the same sense that a man "builds" a new house with the help of an architect and a contractor, so the government is building plants to make tanks, ordnance, ammunition, clothing for its soldiers, etc. It will own them.

But there is another standard arrangement that usually goes with this. The company that provides the know-how, the construction, and the operation of such plants, generally gets an option to buy the plant at the end of the emergency.

When the oil companies were called to Washington in January and asked to provide the know-how for synthetic rubber they asked for the usual option to purchase the plants after the war. The refusal was flat. They were also told it was useless fishing round trying to reverse this refusal. And sure enough, so it was.

Now of course this might be explained on the ground that the oil companies are so anathema politically that they don't deserve the privileges considered proper for other industries which contribute similarly to the war construction program.

But there seems a more likely explanation. After the war the problem will come up whether the United States should take its rubber from the Far East or from its own synthetic plants, which even without increase over the present schedule would be prepared to make 33 per cent more rubber than the United States had ever imported before 1939.

The Wallace Argument

If the oil companies owned the plants they would naturally want to keep on producing synthetic rubber. If the Government owned them, however, the case would be different. It would be able to shut them down for the benefit of the East Indies, or keep them operating as a check on Far Eastern rubber prices, or use its ownership as a chip in the poker game of post-war international politics.

So Mr. Wallace may have been explaining not what the Government "ought to do" but what it is going to do anyway. His speeches would thus appear to be justifying a program already adopted, not urging one to be adopted.

There is, however, a joker in this argument. The art of producing synthetic rubber is now moving so fast that a year from now, when the present program is nearing completion, the plants then to be finished will already be obsolete on a cost basis, just as by the time the United States, Germany or Britain get into mass production of a bomber, fighter, or pursuit-ship the actual ship is already far inferior to new designs on the drafting board.

In synthetic rubber the improvement might be expressed either in cost-per-pound or in quality of rubber. Thus the program may produce plants which can turn out Buna S at 20 cents a pound and butyl at 15 cents, while it might by that time be possible to build new plants to turn out Buna S for 15 cents and butyl for 10 cents. Or else for the same price it might then be possible to turn out far better synthetic rubber as to elasticity and heat-resistance, oil and chemical resistance, etc. Progress is already particularly fast in Jersey's butyl rubber. The first butyl tire on the road a few years ago ran only 17 miles before it went west. Now they will run up to 10,000 miles at 55 miles an hour, which is quite something for butyl.

Butyl Lacks Bounce

The "trouble" with butyl (the chemists may convert this "trouble" into an asset) is that it has no bounce. You drop a little half-inch solid ball of butyl and it stays dropped, though a similar ball of natural rubber will bounce back to three quarters the height of its fall. Now the physicists say that if a thing falls and doesn't bounce, it absorbs the kinetic energy of the fall in the form of heat. Butyl is a lovely example. The pound of the highway, which natural rubber converts to a bounce, is converted by butyl to heat. So the tire heats up, and the heat in the end wears it out.

So it is possible that the government might retain the plants of the present synthetic rubber program, yet the chemists might by that time be able to build new plants which could substantially undersell not only the government but also the East Indies.

Of course a counter-joker enters here. If the war economy continues into peace, the above might not mean so much because the government might prohibit the construction of new low-cost synthetic rubber plants, as well as shut down the plants owned by itself—for purposes of international high politics.

There is no real telling what for tires the automobile of 1945 will actually carry — synthetic or natural rubber, even on a straight competitive basis. Synthetic rubber costs up to here have been, at least for tire-service, higher than natural rubber. But even today it is probable that synthetic rubber on a cost basis can outsell natural rubber for everything but tire shoes and may soon, even for the casings, be in position to compete with 20c natural rubber. A year from now on a quality basis, i. e. mile for mile, synthetic rubber will probably be much cheaper than 20c natural rubber.

20c An Artificial Price

However, 20c for natural rubber is a highly artificial price. In 1932 the price dropped as low as 2½ cents for natural rubber delivered in the United States. That was a bankruptcy price for the plantations, everyone seems to agree; but on the other hand, it was nearer a "natural" free-competition, post-Thurman-Arnold price than 20 cents.

The Dutch in Sumatra and Java in recent years put an export tax on rubber of as high as 10 cents a pound in order to discourage "native" or non-plantation rubber, so that even with rubber selling in New York and London at round 20 cents, the Java natives got precious little more than 2½ cents for what they brought to market. Standard argument for the Dutch policy was that the natives were lazy and if they got too much for the rubber from their two or three acres they would just stop producing.

This argument, however, cuts both ways. One way is to prove that the East Indies could turn out a great deal of natural rubber at from 2½ to 10 cents a pound. And that takes no account of the post-war possibilities of Brazilian and Nigerian natural rubber, not to mention guayule, which Bernard Baruch two years ago told this correspondent to "watch" (which he didn't do, unfortunately).

So after the war (a) the government might shut its own synthetic rubber plants for the benefit of the East Indies, in which case (2) the oil, chemical, and rubber companies might go ahead with new much-lower-cost plants, which (3) the government might prohibit, or more likely, (4) the government might permit such plants to be built, as a valid economic argument to pull down the East Indies price of natural rubber.

'Hifalutin' Conjecture'

Some such calculation may enter into the high politics of President Roosevelt's attitude toward the Gillette-Fulmer bill—for farm-bloc butadiene. If the farmers get their teeth into a big synthetic rubber-from-grain program they would presumably never let go so long as the present Rooseveltian political set-up lasts. That would jeopardize the Wallace dream of spreading the New Deal to the teeming millions of Asia. Such hifalutin' conjecture goes far in Washington.

In connection with synthetic rubber production costs, the synthetic rubber program fan will want to be warned on amortization. It makes a vast difference in any estimate of per-pound cost, whether amortization of capital outlay is included. The fashionable estimate is that Buna S production will involve a capital outlay of about $1,000 a ton. That is, $700,000,000 for 700,000 tons annual capacity. That is probably high, but anyway it comes to round 50 cents a pound. If this capital outlay is charged off in five years, that comes to 10 cents a pound. But if charged off in the pre-war normal Treasury allowance of 20 years, it comes to 2½ cents a pound. Therefore the fan who hears of production costs of such-and-such must promptly ask "Does that include amortization?" and "Amortization in how many years?"

Matter of fact, the standard amortization included in most going estimates of synthetic per-pound costs is five years. This, your correspondent is reliably informed, is the formula used by the government itself—and the government is to own the new butadiene, styrene, and polymerization plants.

An instance of the importance of amortization of capital costs in per-pound production cost-estimates may be seen in the fact that Jersey figured the cost of butyl rubber has dropped by 5 cents to 15 cents a pound by the fact that its chemists' new development lowered the capital investment needed for a ton of annual output from $750 to $350. The $400 drop would be about 20 cents a pound; the amortization of 20 cents a pound for five years is four cents.

Next article in this series will discuss why the WPB seemed so allergic to romantic suggestions from Eugene Houdry, the Publiker Corporation, and other heretics from the established synthetic rubber program.

New Tax Plan Includes Debts Of Individuals

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—Treasury support was reported imminent today for a change in the new revenue program which would permit individuals and corporations to cut down their war-time tax bills by a percentage of the amount they pay on home mortgages, loans for plant facilities and other outstanding debts.

Senator Prentiss Brown (D-Michigan) told reporters he had become convinced in conferences with Treasury experts that a debt amortization plan of this nature would be advanced by them before the Senate Finance Committee concludes current hearings and begins a detailed study of the tax bill.

Senator Brown said there appeared to be strong sentiment within the committee to link some such provision with a proposal by Senator Joseph Guffey (D-Pennsylvania) to boost the House-approved 90 per cent excess profits levy on corporations to 100 per cent and to provide for a 20 per cent postwar rebate of that amount.

The Treasury has suggested that the 90 per cent tax be retained, but that 10 per cent be paid back to the corporations after the war to finance improvements and to provide employment.

Expansion of this principle to give immediate tax credits to both individuals and corporations for a part of the money paid on debts, just as interest on those debts now is deductible from income tax, has been proposed by Chairman George (D-Georgia.)

Senator George said the "very high rates" imposed on ordinary taxpayers and corporations in the House-approved bill made it obvious that some provision must be included for debt amortization. Under the bill, corporations would pay combined normal and surtax levies of 45 per cent and excess profits levies of 90 per cent. Taxes for individuals range from 19 per cent in the lowest bracket to an 88 per cent maximum.

Senator Edwin Johnson (D-Colorado) said he favored combining the post-war rebate proposal with a credit for payment on debts. Under this plan, he said, if the excess profits tax on business was made 100 per cent, those corporations which were paying on obligations could take deductions for an aggregate of 20 per cent of the amount of the tax but would have no rebate coming to it after the war.

If the corporation had no debts, he proposed that 20 per cent of the tax be withheld for post-war repayment.

Prudential Is Now Able to Complete Mutualization Plan

JERSEY CITY, N. J. (AP)—Chancellor Luther A. Campbell has approved the application of the giant Prudential Insurance Company of America to purchase 536.76 outstanding shares of stock for $805,140—a step which will enable the company to complete a mutualization plan instituted 29 years ago.

The chancellor ruled that the purchase of the stock at an agreed price of $1,500 a share—$1,045 in excess of the former appraisal value—"can be made out of the surplus of the corporation without impairing the rights of the policyholders or of the other stockholders or impairing the financial security of the corporation."

The transaction will give the company, whose principal offices are in Newark, complete ownership of a stock issue of 40,000 shares.

The company purchased more than 98 per cent of its capital stock since it went on a participating basis in 1915. In that year the company started to buy in stock at $455 a share, a price approved in chancery court in 1914.

Chancellor Campbell said in his decision that the owners of the outstanding shares "have been continuously unwilling to transfer their shares to the company for that amount."

C. B. Bradley, Prudential's general counsel, has estimated that the acquisition would add between $5,000 to $6,000 to policyholders' benefits, as dividends on the stock have been fixed at 10 per cent of par value on earnings since 1915.

Iowa Sales Tax Yields Record Return for Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa—Because of discussions of a federal sales tax, interest has centered on collections in states now having such state taxes and Iowa reports a record mark of $18,812,821.49 received from this source during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1942.

The Iowa tax is based on 2 per cent of all retail sales in the state except cigarettes and beer. The year's total was an all-time high for the state, exceeding last years' returns by $2,575,065.35.

Despite the large return, it is claimed by some members of the state legislature that from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 is lost annually because of a "loose" collection system. These members have advocated a receipt plan so that every cent paid by the customers is turned over to the state.

Under the present system, no tax is paid on any single purchase under 14 cents, one cent from 15 cents to 65 cents, two cents up to one dollar. Merchants selling many small items collect as much as 6 per cent and are required to turn over only two per cent of total sales.

Small Workshops Contribute Share in Production Battle

NYA Photography Workshop; OEM photo by Gruber

Small Business Turns to Subcontracting

Upper: Samples of aluminum houseware made by the "E" company during peacetime. (It is the policy of the War Production Board not to make public names and addresses of firms holding war contracts. Therefore code is used.) Lower left: Girl workers of the "V-12" company producing copper connecting tubes for airplane headgear sets. In circle: All-out production in the "E" company on bullet dies. Lower right: Peacetime sculptor, artist and woodcarver chiseling pitch of laminated propeller blade at the "V-3" company.

Du Pont 6 Months' Net Equals $2.09 Share; $3.75 in '41

NEW YORK (AP)—The semi-annual statement of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. disclosed net income for the six months ended June 30 of $25,953,444, equal after dividends on the preferred stock to $2.09 a share on the common.

This compared with $43,761,797 or $3.75 a share in the first six months of 1941. Provision for federal income taxes for the six months period was $63,320,000 against $46,920,000 last year.

The company's net income for the quarter ended June 30 was $11,643,287, equal to 91 cents a share on the common stock, against $23,007,636 or $1.98 a share, in the 1941 second quarter.

Commenting on the decrease in earnings W. S. Carpenter, Jr., president, said:

"The contracts with the Government involving the construction and operation of a number of great plants have been accepted upon a basis yielding an unusually low margin of profit which is further reduced to make provision for current and prospective expenses incurred in connection with those contracts but for which the company will not receive reimbursement under the terms of the contracts."

Mr. Carpenter also cited a 40 per cent reduction in the income received this year from du Pont's interest in General Motors and increased federal taxes.

The company's production of chemicals and explosives for the war was at an all-time high, the executive said.

He also reported progress in du Pont's enlargement of capacity for production of the company's neoprene, a synthetic rubber. "The first unit of a new plant authorized in the fall of 1941 will be operating in a few months," said Mr. Carpenter, "and the other three units are expected to come into operation in 1943."

Soap Sales Up 8 P. C. In First Six Months

NEW YORK (AP)—The Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers reported that aggregate soap sales by manufacturers totaled $183,702,833 in the six months ended June 30, or 8.1 per cent above the same period in 1941.

Sales of $76,304,068 in the June quarter dropped 15.8 per cent below the $90,624,670 reported in the 1942 second three months, however, it was shown by reports of 75 manufacturers producing about 90 per cent of all soap made and sold in the United States.

Other than liquid, 1,497,835,095 pounds of soap was sold by 67 manufacturers in the 1942 half year, or 12.4 per cent less than in the comparable 1941 period.

In the June quarter the same 67 manufacturers sold 801,801,810 pounds of soap, 32.4 per cent less than that sold in the second three months of 1941.

Chicago Roads Net Jumps

CHICAGO, (AP)—The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad reported net ipcome of $2,376,244 for the six months ended June 30 against a net loss of $67,584 in the same 1941 months. June net income was $240,307 against net loss of $33,794 in June, 1941.

N. Y. C. Study Shows More Plant Space Available for War Use

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The production battle in the present World War will not be won solely by large manufacturers turning out finished airplanes, tanks, ships, guns, and ammunition, but also by small producers, ranging down to backyard shops and firms with two or three workers making large quantities of small parts that help increase the output of war implements, according to government and business spokesmen here.

The dramatic story of the conversion in record time of the nation's heavy industries to the output of fighting machines, ammunition and other war material has been told. Equally inspiring are the records of the small plants which are exemplifying characteristic American initiative and ingenuity in converting in order to fit into the $158,000,000-a-day war effort.

Consensus here is, however, that war work must de distributed downward to the small manufacturers on an even greater scale if the nation's economy is to be maintained along the same structural lines during and after the war.

Philip D. Reed, chief of the war industries branch of the WPB declared recently that he feared 24,000 small manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers would be forced out of business before Oct. 1 by priority orders and war needs. Most of these companies are unable to convert their plants to war work, it was said.

Convertible Facilities

There are plenty of unused facilities convertible to war production in the New York area, according to labor, business and city officials here.

A recent survey by the Mayor's Committee on Property Improvement showed that there are more than 10,000,000 square feet of factory space, 20 per cent of which is fireproof, available now for war manufacturing purposes. This information, along with specific data about the buildings, their location, number of stories, ground area, floor load, number of freight elevators, etc., will be made available to manufacturers seeking additional space or to new sub-contractors.

Both industry and labor here have appealed to Federal officials to put New York's available idle machinery and jobless to work in the war program. Unemployment here is estimated at 400,000.

In many cases, initiative on the part of firm heads in going out and finding sub-contracting work they can do is held as one of the major factors in the success of the change-over process of small concerns. Too many manufacturers, according to some sources, are inclined to wait for the Government or a prime contractor to approach them with contract in hand. Then, too, it was said, there are still some large corporations with many millions of dollars in war contracts that "want to hog it all." Yet in spite of these retarding factors there is increasing emphasis on sub-contracting.

WPB Weekly Appeals

In an effort to bring small producers into the war program, the War Production News for New York and Northern New Jersey, published by the WPB, appeals weekly for sub-contractors for small parts for airplanes, tanks, submarines, radio apparatus, armaments and other war materials. Among other items it has called for are spring clip bolts and nuts, brass forgings, steel precision parts, .30 caliber steel bullet cores, airplane gear pinions and gear segments, steel spools, machined parts and heavy forged propeller blades.

There are many small industry conversion "success stories" to be found in the files of the regional office of the WPB here. Many small firms in order to stay in business had to change both their commercial and production methods from the front office back. New equipment was purchased and old equipment realigned for speedy and efficient work.

One small motion picture firm which produced foreign language films and commercial shorts before the war faced a close-down when the war took away its foreign markets. The president of the company and his son went out after war work for their lathes, drill presses, cut-off saws and hack saws. They landed their first sub-contract from one of the nation's leading aircraft companies for the manufacture of a number of tubes and plugs of duralumin for aircraft ailerons. Later the same aircraft firm gave them a contract for a large quantity of bushings and spacers. Successful performance on both jobs resulted in a number of new orders.

A furniture ornament firm which formerly made decorative drawer handles, built-in bed lamps and other furniture trimmings, now makes mouth and ear pieces and connecting tubes of copper for inter-communication head-gear sets for aircraft crews.

Salesmen Learn Trade

An up-State automobile dealer did not take the stoppage in automobile production sitting down. He got in touch with an executive of one of the large manufacturers of small arms and ammunitions. Persuading a dozen of his salesmen to attend trade classes, he leased a small factory building, bought a variety of new and used lathes and grinders and is now producing cartridge punches and dies. The company's regular annual sales volume runs to $650,000 in normal years and will be close to $1,000,000 in 1942.

A machinist and tool and die maker who studied drafting and engineering design at night before establishing his own machine building business is today developing and building automatic shell-loading machinery. Before the emergency, this company specialized in packaging machines used for automatic wrapping of chewing gum, candy and soap. The company has now developed three automatic machines, a shell loading machine for 20 mm. shells, a powder facing and thread-cleaning machine for 37 mm., explosive shells, and a check-weighing machine for weighing powder charges.

Refiners Get Allocation Of Cane Sugar

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has announced the entire year's allocation of raw cane sugar to domestic refineries.

The previous allocation covered only the first nine months of 1942, and the raw sugar allocations for the last three months of the year are at approximately the same rate as the allocation for the first nine months.

The new allocation amounts to about 70 per cent of the quantity of imported and domestic raw cane sugar refined in 1941, which was a high year. It amounts to approximately 85 per cent of the yearly average for 1938, 1939 and 1940.

Two changes were made in the allocation program. First, it brings domestic cane, grown in Florida and Louisiana, into the allocation program. The earlier order did not include the domestic cane crop because most of the 1941 crop had been marketed and the 1942 crop had not been produced when the nine-month allocation was made. However, in allocating imported sugar, the earlier order took into account the domestic cane supply; therefore, the new allocation does not mean a corresponding increase resulting from inclusion of the domestic crop.

Second, the order requires specific authorization from WPB for any refinery to receive Hawaiian sugar coming to the East Coast. No authorization previously was required.

WPB's sugar section announced that a hearing for sugar cane growers and producers would be held in late August in New Orleans to discuss "problems arising out of the placing of domestic cane under the allocation program."

Allocation for the 12 months ending next December 31 gave the sugar to these refineries (in short tons):

American Sugar Refining Company, New York, 928,594; J. Aron & Company, Inc., New York, 71,730; C. & H. Sugar Refining Corporation, East Coast plant, New York, 139,944; Colonial Sugar Inc., New York, 123,969; Godchaux Sugars Inc., New Orleans, 188,824; Henderson Sugar Refinery, Inc., New Orleans, 79,311; National Sugar Refining Company, New York, 191,219; Refined Syrups & Sugars Inc., Yonkers, N. Y., 166,713; Revere Sugar Refinery, Boston, 137,790; Savannah Sugar Refining Corp., Savannah, Ga., 166,171; South Coast Sugar Corp., New Orleans, 21,218; Sterling Sugars, Inc., New Orleans, 17,109; Sucrest Corp. and affiliates, New York, 98,183; Tea Garden Products Co. (address not given), 632; Western Sugar Refinery, East Coast plant, New York, 61,237.

Gas and Electric Utilities Assets Increase in 1941

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—An increase of $44,084,924 in the aggregate assets of 210 operating and operating-holding gas and electric utilities during 1941 was reported by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Total assets of the group reached $11,543,068,659 as compared with $11,498,983,735 in 1940. The 1940 study, however, covered 218 companies.

Operating revenues for 1941 totaled $2,068,477,822 against $1,911,126,570 in 1940, the survey prepared by the SEC's public utilities division showed.

Of $220,674,831 available to the utilities for common stock dividends, an aggregate of $158,161,868 was paid, leaving a balance of $62,512,963.

The study also showed arrearages in preferred stock dividends existed in 32 companies at the end of 1941, compared with 37 companies the previous year. Eight of the 32 reduced their arrearages last year. The 178 companies not in arrears on preferred dividends paid common stock dividends.

Earnings available for common stock dividends amounted to 9.78 per cent of the book value of the stock. Fifty-four of the 210 utilities had available earnings for common stock of 15 per cent or more. Only eight firms failed to earn anything on common stock.

Atlantic Refining Loss $3,535,000

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — An increase of nearly 30 per cent in gross operating charges against a rise of only 16 per cent in income was responsible for the loss of $3,535,000 reported by the Atlantic Refining Company for the first six months of this year, President Robert H. Colley said in a message mailed to the stockholders.

Volume of business declined slightly but the income rose from higher prices received. Mr. Colley said the industry released "a substantial part of its vital transportation facilities to supplement the equipment of our armed forces and to supply our allies.

"We use the term vital because the transportation was both low-cost and not promptly replaceable."

Added cost included the task of reversing the flow of a pipeline to make up for transportation deficit, he pointed out.

PILGRIM TRUST Company
31 MILK ST., BOSTON
We desire at all times to serve your best banking interests.
Member Federal Reserve System
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	360,000
Previous day's sales	250,640
1942 volume to date	89,351,106
1941 volume to date	80,884,469

Stock Market Is Generally Higher Today

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP) — The regular Bethlehem dividend declaration and somewhat better than expected earnings figures for this steel beiwether apparently helped put recovery props under today's stock market.

Forward leanings appeared at the start in most departments when the two major steel issues came out with advances of more than a point each. Dealings, lively for a while, tapered later and top gains were reduced for most favorites in the closing hour. Plus marks, though, were well in the majority.

Transfers for the full proceedings approximated 300,000 shares.

Good Profits

The ability of some companies to pile up good profits in the face of exceptionally heavy tax provisions did more than anything else to cheer bullish forces who have been contending that corporate pessimism may have been overdone and that a lot of unsatisfactory developments had been pretty well discounted.

The Russian war news seemed a bit better in spots although conflicting Nazi claims acted as a confusing element marketwise.

In addition to the steel group, amusements, aviations, rails and coppers attracted sporadic buying support.

On the upside the g reater port of the time were Santa Fe, Southern Railway, Youngstown Sheet, Republic Steel, Standard Oil (N. J.), Chrysler, American Airlines, Eastern Air Lines, Westinghouse, du Pont, Allied Chemical, American Smelting, Anaconda, Western Union and Goodrich. Loew's went into new high ground since 1939.

Occasional backwardness was exhibited by American Telephone, Sears Roebuck, International Harvester and Union Carbide.

Rail Bonds Rise

Railroad bonds were in broad demand in today's bond market as other corporate groups held steady in quiet trading.

Some of the favored carriers were ahead a point or more near the final hour.

Department Store Sales 5 P. C. Above Last Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended July 25 were 5 per cent higher than in the same week last year.

In the week ended July 18, they also had been 5 per cent over a year ago, and in the four weeks ended July 25 they averaged 5 per cent above the similar period last year.

By Federal Reserve districts percentage increases last week over a year ago included:

Boston 9, Philadelphia 4, Cleveland 2, Richmond 12, Chicago 9, St. Louis 2, Kansas City 10, and San Francisco 9 per cent.

In the New York district sales were 1 per cent less than a year ago and in the Dallas district they were 3 per cent down.

In the Atlanta district the sales were even with a year ago.

Wheat Prices Drop In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, July 31 (AP)—Wheat prices fell a cent or more a bushel again today to new lows for the season as the market remained unsettled because of the military situation in Russia.

Very favorable crop reports from the domestic spring wheat belt and Canada, where high yields were forecast, continued lagging flour demand and hedging against the new crop movement also were bearish factors.

At the low of $1.16⅝ September wheat showed a loss of about 21 cents a bushel from the season's high established in January and was almost 16 cents under the loan rate for No. 2 grades of new wheat here.

North American Quarter Net Equals 44c Share

NEW YORK (AP)—The North American Company, public utility holding company, reported for the three months ended June 30 consolidated net income of $4,699,863, equal after preferred dividends to 44 cents a share on the common stock. This compared with $4,326,840 or 39 cents a share in the June quarter of last year.

Pointing out that the latest earnings were based on 1941 tax rates, E. L. Shea, president, said that if adjusted for the 1942 tax levies adopted by the House the June quarter net income would be reduced to 31 cents a common share.

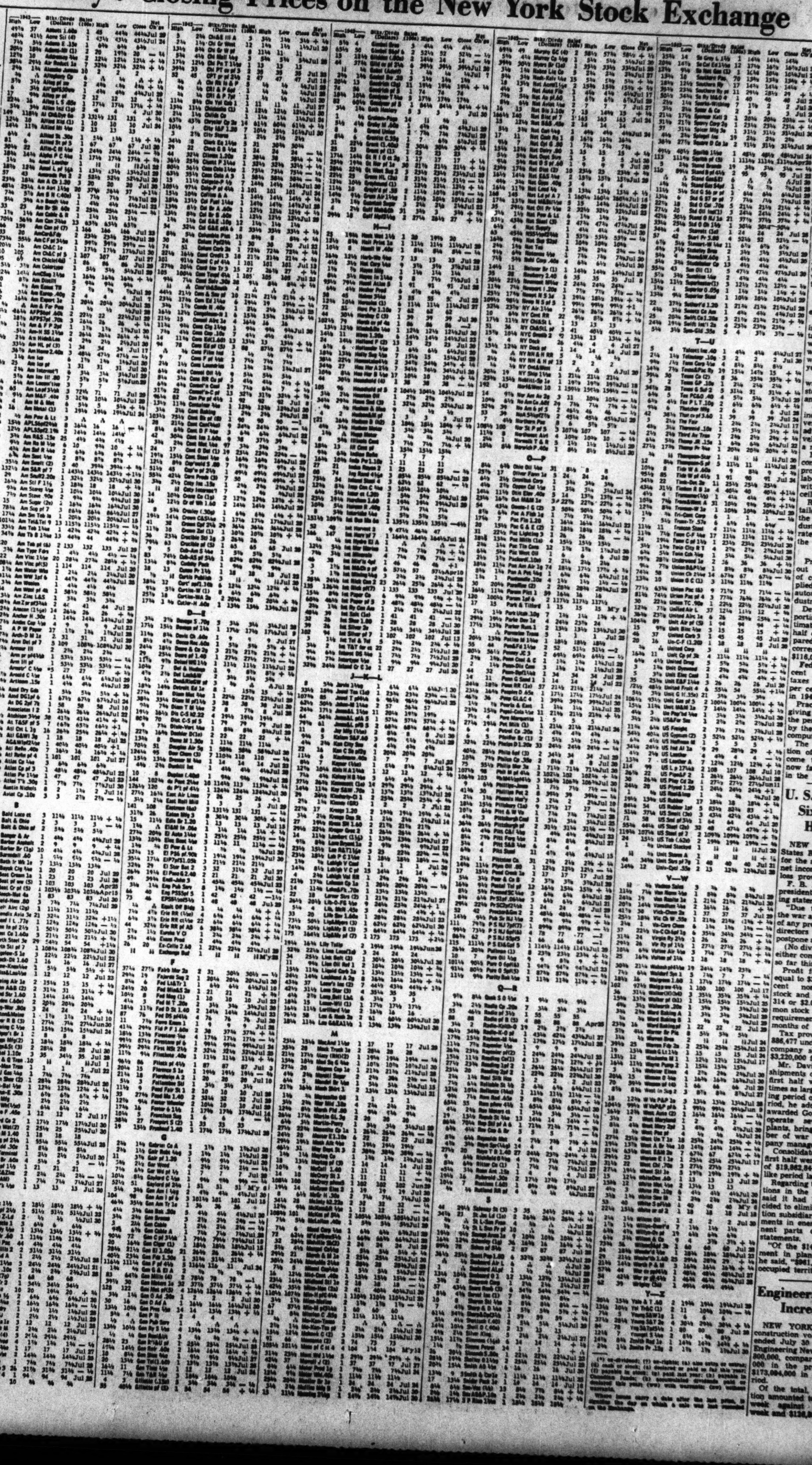
Similarly the profit for the 12 months ended June 30 would be reduced from $1.99 a common share, as reported, to $1.68 a share under the new taxes.

Various Paper Board Products Prices Fixed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration fixed prices on various paper board products of the folding box and carton industry today at levels prevailing last October.

The ceiling covers folding cartons, corregated fiber sheets, corregated fiber boxes, solid fiber sheets, solid fiber boxes, pads, partitions and other paper board products.

The regulation, effective July 30, also covers all manufacturing services in connection with manufacture of such products.



Soaring Taxes Slash Net Of Corporations

NEW YORK (AP)—Sharply increased taxes have put a dent in the net income of big corporations, the National City Bank of New York said after a survey of half-year reports by 180 manufacturing companies.

The bank said this group of companies, representative of the larger manufacturing organizations, had a net income in the first half of 1942 of $361,000,000 after taxes, a 37 per cent drop from the earnings in the first half of 1941.

The bank pointed out that the decline in the first quarter this year, reversing the upward trend of earnings from 1938 to 1941, was continued and accelerated in the second quarter.

Taxes Cut Net

Following is the bank's general explanation for the decline:

The available quarterly figures indicated that net income after taxes in the first quarter of 1942 was 32 per cent below last year while the second quarter of 1942 was 42 per cent less than last year.

The decline in earnings this year was caused in large measure by the steep increase in federal income and excess profits tax reserve.

Other factors in the lag of net income have been the cost of conversion to war production and the adverse conditions that have developed in numerous industries as a result of the war.

Many company reports have commented on the narrowing of profit margins because of increased labor and other operating costs, with selling prices limited by price ceilings.

Restrictions upon sales have curtailed the earnings of companies in the food, petroleum and other industries. Higher railroad freight rates have raised costs all along the line.

Many Firms Fail

Priorities have practically driven out of business a large number of concerns which formerly supplied specialized products to the automobile, building and other industries using critical materials.

Details given by 97 of the reporting companies showed an estimated tax liability for the first half of 1942 of $340,000,000, compared with $397,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1941 and $116,000,000 in 1940.

Federal taxes absorbed 71 per cent of the net income before taxes this year, compared with 52 per cent in 1941 and 27 per cent in 1940.

Practically all of the companies giving details used the rates in the pending revenue bill as passed by the House as a basis for their computations.

The bank concluded: "The portion of industrial corporation income taken by federal taxes is now far above that ever reached in the past."

U. S. Rubber Co. Six Months Net Has Big Decrease

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States Rubber Company reported for the six months ended June 30 net income of $1,554,841 after war loss provisions of $2,741,648.

F. B. Davis, Jr., chairman and president, said in an accompanying statement:

"Due to conditions caused by the war and to the tentative nature of any presently determined profits directors have deemed it wise to postpone action on dividends.

(No dividends have been paid on either common or preferred stocks so far this year.)

Profit for the six months was equal to $2.39 a share on the 8 per cent noncumulative preferred stock and compared with $6,263,314 or $2.07 a share on the common stock after preferred dividend requirements in the first six months of 1941.

Tax provision amounted to $8,886,477 under the 1941 law and the company set aside an additional $3,220,000 for tax contingencies.

Mr. Davis said the company's shipments of war products in the first half were more than three times as large as in the corresponding period of 1941. During the period, he added, the company was awarded Government contracts to operate seven additional war plants, bringing to nine the number of war factories under company management.

Consolidated net sales for the first half were $130,814,895, a drop of $19,862,844 compared with the like period last year.

Regarding the company's plantations in the Far East, Mr. Davis said it had been tentatively decided to eliminate the four plantation subsidiaries and other investments in enemy hands as component parts of the consolidated statements.

"Of the $14,839,949 net investment in plantation subsidiaries," he said, "$961,196 is not in enemy occupied territory."

Engineering Awards Increase in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction volume for the week ended July 30 was estimated by Engineering News-Record at $238,800,000, compared with $148,171,000 in the previous week and $173,694,000 in the like 1941 period.

Of the total, federal construction amounted to $234,878,000 this week against $128,487,000 last week and $128,895,000 a year ago.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Bank Deposits Found Holding At High Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Mutual savings bank deposits during the first six months of 1942 declined $135,146,970, a comparatively minor item in view of total deposits amounting to $10,354,532,573, the latter figure still only slightly below the peak of a year or two ago, according to the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

Until recently, continues the report, mutual institutions, operating in 17 states, have shown a steady rise of deposits, assets and number of depositors. But in the six-month period figures for these three groups receded slightly. Mutual institutions have been one of the principal distributing agencies for these bonds, having passed on to the public $489,351,485, worth of these securities, up to June 30th.

Assets Decline

Assets usually keep pace with deposits and, in the present case, followed that rule. The decrease was $116,555,017, also a minor item in relation to total asests of $11,677,734,013.

Surplus, another fundamental indicator of mutual savings bank operation, rose by minute ratio to 12.4 per cent for each dollar of deposits, one of the highest ever achieved for any similar accumulation of capital.

Mutual savings bank men affirm that number of accounts, rather than deposits or assets, is the best measuring stick of savings. Judged upon that basis, these steadily followed deposits and assets, the decline for six months being 64,076. But the total of 15,674,831 still constituted the greatest total of accounts representing "small savers."

Average Accounts Hold

The rate of interest was reduced from 1.89 to 1.88 per cent on the basis of average deposits.

Average accounts receded slightly from $666.48 to $660.58. By omitting Christmas Club and similar accounts, the average "regular" account came to $827.85, against the "general" average of $660.58.

Home Insurance Co. Stock Is Acquired

NEW YORK (AP)—The Royal Bank of Canada and the Chase National Bank of New York have acquired 493,400 shares of Home Insurance Co. capital stock and 800 shares of National Liberty Insurance for $14,284,162, it was disclosed.

Purchase of the stock, in which each bank acquired one-half of the shares offered, was effected July 29 in an auction lasting more than 3 hours.

The sale was in part satisfaction of a loan made by the two banks to Home Fire Security Corp., which, at latest reports, amounted to $16,257,933. Home Fire Security Corp. has in recent years been solely a holding company for the "management" block of stock, or working control, in Home Insurance Co.

Bank Clearings Are 8 P. C. Above 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported the volume of bank clearings in the past week dropped slightly under that of the previous week but held 8.2 per cent above the comparable period a year ago.

For 23 leading cities the mercantile agency estimated transactions totaled $6,221,598,000, a drop of 14.4 per cent from the week ended July 22.

Road Reports 905 P. C. Gain in Operating Net

DENVER (AP)—A 905 per cent increase in net railway operating income for the first six months of 1942 over the same period last year was reported by the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad. June net railway operating income of $1,509,502 was the highest for any month in the railroad's history and 435 per cent over June last year.

Net railway operating income for the six months ended June 30 was $5,514,318, compared with $548,650 a year ago. June income last year was $282,016. Net income for 6 months was $2,543,042 against a deficit of $2,332,527 in the 1941 period.

Operating revenues for the six months this year totaled $21,754,857, compared with $12,754,857 a year ago. Operating expenses for the six-month period this year aggregated $13,991,023 as compared with $10,871,941 in 1941.

Mich. Mayor Pleads Guilty To Priority Violation

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. (AP)—Mayor Waldo V. Tiscornia of St. Joseph, Mich., Vice-President and general manager of the Auto Specialities Company, pleaded guilty in Federal Court this afternoon to violating priority restrictions of the War Production Board.

U. S. Attorney Joseph F. Deeb, who instituted prosecution, said Mr. Tiscornia had obtained plumbing and heating equipment for use in a private dwelling by representing that it was essential for use by his company. Mr. Tiscornia also is chairman of the Berrien County Defense Council.

Judge Fred M. Raymond, who heard Mr. Tiscornia's plea, set bond at $1,000 and said he would pronounce sentence Aug. 6.

The maximum penalty that could be assessed against Mr. Tiscornia would be one year in prison and $10,000 fine.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
3 3¼s '47-52	reg	103.0	103.0	103.0
4 3½s '87-92	reg	100.6	100.6	100.6

New York City Bonds

4 3s '80		102¼	102¼	102¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Alleghany 5s '44 Mod	83¼	83¼	83¼
3	Allied Strs 4½s '51	103	103	103
2	Allis-Chalm cv 3s '52	107¾	107¾	107¾
16	Am & For P 5s 2030	69¾	69½	69¾
3	Am T&T 2¾s '60	107¼	107¼	107¼
27	Am T&T 3s '56	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1	Am T&T 3¼s '61	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
14	Am Tobacco 3s '62	108¾	108¾	108¾
7	Arm Del 4s '55	108¾	108¾	108¾
3	AT&SF 4s '95	111¼	111	111
18	AT&SF Aj 4s '95 st	99½	99½	99½
6	Atl & Birm 4s '33	77	77	77
18	A C Line 1st 4s '52	79	78½	78½
33	A C Line cv 4s '53	67½	67	67½
7	A C Line 4½s '64	83½	83½	83½
8	A C Line 5s '65	100¾	100¾	100¾
22	B&O 1st mtg 4s st	57	57	57
40	B&O 5s st C	37½	36¾	37½
13	B&O 5s st C	30½	30½	30½
31	B&O 2000 st D	26¾	26¾	26¾
41	B&O 5s st F	27	26¾	27
47	B&O cv 4s st	36	36	36
9	B&O 4s 48	56½	56	56
1	B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	48¾	48¾	48¾
3	B&O S W 5s st	37½	37½	37½
4	Bang & Aroo 5s 43	80	80	80
20	Beth Stl 3½s 52	103	103	103
1	Beth Stl 3½s 60	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1	Beth Stl 3½s 65	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
7	Beth Stl 3s 90	100½	100½	100½
103	Boston&Me 4½s '70	34¾	34½	34¾
3	Boston&Me 5s 00	68½	68½	68½
15	Bos & NY Airl. 4s 55	31	31	31
3	Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	103	103	103
3	Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	77½	77½	77½
5	Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	94¼	94¼	94¼
3	Buf R&P 5s 57	107½	107½	107½
1	Cal Ore Pow 4s 60	107½	107½	107½
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	107½	107½	107½
1	Can Pac 5s 54	83¾	83½	83¾
10	Can Pac 4½s 60	80½	80½	80½
20	Can Pac 4s 49	88¼	88¼	88¼
35	Can Pac 4s perp	69½	69½	69½
1	Celotex 4½s 47 ww	89	89	89
3	Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
4	Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	87	87	87
1	Cen Ill 1st 3½s 66	110¾	110¾	110¾
25	Cen Pac 5s 60	53½	53½	53½
6	Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	74¾	74¾	74¾
13	Cen R R N J 5s 87	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
13	Cen R R N J 4s 87	15	15	15
1	Certain-teed 5s 48	103½	103½	103½
9	ChPP&F138 4½s 80	103½	103½	103½
5	C&O rfg 3½s 96 E	101¼	101¼	101¼
47	Chi & Alton 3s 49	20⅜	20	20⅜
3	C&EG rfg 5s 71 A	7	7	7
19	C&EG 4½s 71	63¾	63¾	63¾
6	CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	81½	81½	81½
26	Chi & E Ill inc '97	35	34¾	35
8	Ch tO W inc 4½s 2038	34¼	34¼	34¼
5	Chi Ot West 4s '59	64	64	64
14	Chi I & L 4s '56	8¾	8¾	8¾
1	Chi I & L 5s '56	8	8	8
62	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	13¾	13	13¾
98	CMSP & P aj 5s 2000	13¾	13¾	13¾
18	CM&StP 4½s '89 C	28½	28½	28½
4	CM&StP 4½s '89 E	28½	28½	28½
15	ChiN&W 6½s '36	38½	38½	38½
5	ChiN&W rfg 5s 2037	19	19	19
88	ChiN&W gn 5s '87	20½	20½	20½
20	ChiN&W 4½s '87	20½	20½	20½
18	ChiN&W cv 4½s '49	20½	20	20½
6	ChiN&W 4½s 2037 C	20½	20	20½
20	ChiN&W 4½s '87 st	28	28	28
25	ChiN&W 3½s '87	27½	27½	27½
1	CRI & P 4½s '52 A	14¾	14¾	14¾
4	CRI & P cv 4½s '60	24	24	24
80	CRI & P 5s '30	24¾	24¾	24¾
23	CRI & P rfg 4s '34	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
2	Ct Ltc & RR rfg 5s '80	101¼	101¼	101¼
3	Ch Un Sta 3½s '63	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Childs Co 5s '37	46	46	46
1	Childs Co 5s '43	44¾	44¾	44¾
30	CCC&StL 4½s '77	44¾	44¾	44¾
1	CCC&StL gen 4s '93	48	48	48
6	Clev Un Term 5s '72	89	89	89
2	ClevUnTerm 4½s '77 C	10½	10½	10½
1	Col Pik 1 4s '70	22	22	22
8	Col & So 4½s '80	21¾	21¾	21¾
1	Columbia G 5s '52 AD	83½	83½	83½
39	Columbia G 5s '52 May	83	83	83
16	Columbia G 5s 1961	81½	81	81½
1	Colo&So Oh El 3½s '70	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Coml Mack inc '60 ww	27½	27½	27½
5	Con Edis 3½s '48	105¾	105¾	105¾
2	Con Edis 3½s '66	105½	105½	105½
3	Con Oil cv 3½s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
6	Con Rys 4s '55 Jan	33½	33½	33½
8	Consol'n Coal 5s '60	99	99	99
9	Cuba RR 5s 52	34¾	34¾	34¾
1	Cuba R Hud rfg 4s 43	18½	18½	18½
10	D & R G 4½s 36	18½	18½	18½
111	D & R G 4s 36	16¾	16¾	16¾
10	D & R G 5½s 55	18½	18½	18½
1	D & R G West 5s 78	16½	16½	16½
35	Det Ed 3s 58	104¼	104¼	104¼
3	Det T Tun 4½s 61	100¾	100¾	100¾
2	Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	67	67	67
21	El Paso & SW 5s 65	40¾	40¾	40¾
15	Erie 4½s 2015	49½	49½	49½
1	Erie 4s 95	50	50	50
4	Firestone T&R 3s 61	103	103	103
1	Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	68	68	68
10	Fla E Cst 4½s 59	78¾	78¾	78¾
5	Francis Sug 4s 56	98½	98½	98½
2	Gen Bll Cast 5½s 49	15	15	15
4	Ga & Ala cn 5s 45	28	28	28
3	Ga Car & Nor 6s 34	20	20	20
2	Gt Nor Ry 3½s 52	100	100	100
2	Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	107½	107½	107½
2	Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	107½	107½	107½
1	Gt Nor 4s 46 G	89¾	89¾	89¾
15	Gt Nor 4s 46 H	89¾	89¾	89¾
3	Gt Nor 3½s 67	87½	87½	87½
4	Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	67½	67½	67½
4	Gulf M & Oh inc 2013	60½	60½	60½
6	Housatonic 5s 37	39½	39½	39½
16	Hudson Coal 5s52A	39¾	39¾	39¾
4	HuddMan rfg 5s 57	15¾	15¾	15¾
4	HuddMan 1st 5s 57	15¾	15¾	15¾
1	Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	100¾	100¾	100¾
21	Ill Cen 4s 52	47	47	47
2	Ill Cen 4s 53	44½	44½	44½
4	Ill Cen 4s 55	44¾	44¾	44¾
20	Ill Cen 4½s ref 55	43½	43	43
2	Ill Cen 5s 56	43¾	43¾	43¾
6	Ill Cen W Line 4s 51	46	46	46
41	ICAcCSLNO 5s 63A	43¾	43¾	43¾
1	ICAcCSLNO 5s 63 reg	43	43	43
4	Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	7	7	7
2	Inland Stl 3s 61	103¾	103¾	103¾
8	Int Gt Nor 1l 6s 52	18½	18½	18½
17	Int Gt Nor 5s 52B	17¾	17¾	17¾
1	Int Gt Nor 6s 56C	17	17	17
16	Int Hydro El cv 6s	27¾	27	27¾
1	Int Paper 4s 55	105	105	105
3	Int T&T 4½s 52	86¾	86¾	86¾
21	Int T&T 5s 55	87½	87½	87½
5	James P&Cles 4s 50	45¾	45¾	45¾
69	KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	85½	85½	85½
2	K C South 5s250	80½	80½	80½
8	K C South 3s 50	60½	60½	60½
3	K C Term 4s 60	109½	109½	109½
6	Lac Gas 5½s 53	84¾	84¾	84¾
7	Lac Gas 5s 45	88	88	88
5	Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	99	99	99
1	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	31½	30¾	31
20	Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	31½	30¾	31
26	Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29¾	29¾	29¾
1	Liggett & M 7s 44	111¾	111¾	111¾
4	Louisa & Ark 5s 69	80	80	80
1	Lou & N 5s 2003 B	100¼	100¼	100¼
3	Louis & N 3½s 2003	81¼	81¼	81¼
5	Louis & N 3½s 50A	104	103¾	104
2	LouisNSo Jt M 4s 52	99	99	99
2	Maine Cen 4s 43	90¾	90¾	90¾
6	Manati Sug 4s 57	90	90	90
1	Met Ed 4½s 68	111¾	111¾	111¾
1	MBP&SSMar 3½s 49	83	83	83
1	MBP&SSMar 3½s 78	83	83	83
4	MBP&SSMar 4s 38	13¾	13¾	13¾
1	MBP&SSMar gtd 4s 38	13¾	13¾	13¾
10	MBP&SSM 4s 4s 38	13¾	13¾	13¾
20	M-K-Tex 1s 62A	34¾	34¾	34¾
34	M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	17¾	17¾	17¾
4	M-K-Tex 4½s 70	31	31	31
1	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	30½	30½	30½
3	M-K-Tex 4s 62B	29½	29½	29½
2	Mo Pac 5s 65A	30¾	30¾	30¾
104	Mo Pac 5s 77 F	30¾	30¾	30¾
13	Mo Pac 5s 78 ctf	30¾	30¾	30¾
10	Mo Pac 5s 80H	30¾	30¾	30¾
119	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	30¾	30¾	30¾
5	Bo Pac 5s 81 I ctf	30	30	30
1	Mount Pow 3½s 66	104	104	104
3	Mor & Essex 5s 55	33¼	33¼	33¼
18	Mor & Essex 4½s 55	33¾	33¾	33¾
7	Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	33¾	33¾	33¾
8	NashChs&StL 4s 78	104½	104½	104½
1	Nat Dairy 3½s 60	104½	104½	104½
1	Nat Steel 3s 65	103¾	103¾	103¾
18	Newark Gas 5s 48	112¾	112¾	112¾
3	N Ori Term 4s 53	44¾	44¾	44¾
4	NO Tex & M 5½s 54	47¾	47¾	47¾
4	NO Tex&M 4½s 56	47¾	47¾	47¾
3	NO Tex&M 5s 45B	47¾	47¾	47¾
1	NO Tex&M 5s B 54 ct	47¾	47¾	47¾
18	NYC rfg 5s 2013	44¾	44¾	44¾
12	NYC 4½s 2013A	44¾	44¾	44¾
13	NYC cn 4s 98	43¾	43	43¾
6	NYC 3½s 46	45¾	45¾	45¾
45	NYC cv 3½s 52	45¾	45¾	45¾
1	NYC&HR 3½s 97	45¾	45¾	45¾
10	NYC Ln Sh 3½s 98	45¾	45¾	45¾
4	NYChiStL 4s 52	45¾	45¾	45¾
15	NYChiStL L 4½s 78	45¾	45¾	45¾
9	NY Connect 3½s 65	45¾	45¾	45¾
4	NYG E Ltg&P 4s 49	45¾	45¾	45¾
91	NYNHaH cv 6s 48	45¾	45¾	45¾
1	NYNHaH cn 6s 48	45¾	45¾	45¾
107	NYNHaH 4½s 67	45¾	45¾	45¾
18	NYNHaH 4s 55	45¾	45¾	45¾
2	NYNHaH 4s 56	45¾	45¾	45¾
28	NYNHaH 3½s 47 ww	45¾	45¾	45¾
1	NYNHaH cv 3½s 56	45¾	45¾	45¾
1	NY O & W rfg 4s 92	45¾	45¾	45¾
11	NY Steam 3½s 63	45¾	45¾	45¾
11	NY WchSt 4½s 46	45¾	45¾	45¾
5	Niagara Falls P 5½s 62	45¾	45¾	45¾
8	Niagara Sh cv 4½s 58	45¾	45¾	45¾
5	Norf Sou rfg 5s 2014	45¾	45¾	45¾
1	Norf Sou 5s 41	45¾	45¾	45¾
10	Nor Pac 4s 2047	45¾	45¾	45¾
1	Nor Pac 3s 2047 D	45¾	45¾	45¾
10	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	45¾	45¾	45¾
5	Nor Pac 4s 47	45¾	45¾	45¾
14	Nor Pac 4s 47 reg	45¾	45¾	45¾
1	Nor Pac 3s 2047	45¾	45¾	45¾
1	Ohio Ed 4s 65	45¾	45¾	45¾
13	Ohio Ed 5½s 72	45¾	45¾	45¾
25	Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	45¾	45¾	45¾
1	Pac Gas & El 3s 70	45¾	45¾	45¾
2	Pac G & E 3½s 61	45¾	45¾	45¾
1	Pac G & E 5s 42	45¾	45¾	45¾
24	Pac Co 4s 60	45¾	45¾	45¾
1	Pan P & Lt 4½s 75	45¾	45¾	45¾
1	Pan P & Lt 5½s 60	45¾	45¾	45¾
1	Pan RR cn 4½s 60	45¾	45¾	45¾
12	Pan RR 4½s 60	45¾	45¾	45¾
1	Pan RR 4½s 60 B	45¾	45¾	45¾
1	Pan RR 4s 60	45¾	45¾	45¾

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
8	Pen RR 3½s 52	88	88	88
1	Peoria & East 4s 60	41	40½	40½
2	Pere Marq 5s 56	49½	49	49
3	Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	104½	103½	103½
4	Phila Co 4½s 61	94	94	94
9	Phil Elec 3½s 67	111¾	111¾	111¾
140	Ph Read C&I 5s 49	7	6¾	6¾
31	Ph Read C&I 5s 73	10½	9¾	9¾
10	Philip Morris 3s 52	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	PCC & St L 4½s 77 B	104½	104½	104½
1	PCC & St L 4s 77 B	104½	104½	104½
8	Port Gen E 4½s 60	83½	83½	83½
1	Pub Ser E&G 5s 72	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Pub Ser E&G 4s 67 A	104	104	104
1	Reading 4½s 97 A	75¾	75¾	75¾
1	Republic Steel 4½s 61	101	101	101
4	Republic Steel 4½s 56	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Rio Gr W 1st 4s 39	53½	53½	53½
10	Rio Gr June 5s 55	22	21½	22
10	Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	29¾	29¾	29¾
1	RI Ry Aj 4½s 34	13½	13½	13½
3	RI L&P&StRwy 5s	7½	7½	7½
1	RI L&P 5s 52	13¾	13¾	13¾
1	RI L&P 4½s 57	11	11	11
1	RI L&P 4½s 57 ct	10	10	10
1	RI L&P 4s 57	11	11	11
223	RI L&P 4½s 57 ct	10½	10½	10½
1	RI L&P 4s 57 ct	10½	10½	10½
900	RI L&P 4s 57 A ct	10½	10½	10½
1	RI L&P 4s 57 B ct	10	10	10
7	St L SW 1st 4s	47	47	47
8	St L SW rfg 5s 90	33½	33½	33½
1	St L SW 2d 4s 89	27½	27½	27½
1	SAAIa Pass 4s 43	71½	71½	71½
		100 11-32	100 11-32	100 11-32
12	Schenley Dist 4s 52	104	104	104
115	Sloss S L cn 5s 48	8¾	8	8¼
18	So Bell T 4s 85	104½	104½	104½
1	So Car P 4½s 80	111¾	111¾	111¾
10	So Pac A L 4s 63	34½	34½	34½
17	So Pac A L rfg 4s 55	77	77	77
1	So Pac A L 4s 63 st	77	77	77
6	Shell Un 2½s 54	97½	97½	97½
1	Socony-Vac 2s 64	103½	103½	103½
5	So Bell T & T 3s 79	100	100	100
1	So Cal Ed 3s 65	105½	105½	105½
40	So Pac 4½s 49	31	31	31
42	So Pac 4½s 81	31	31	31
32	So Pac 4½s 68	31	31	31
2	So Pac rfg 4s 81	30½	30½	30½
2	So Pac 4½s ctf 49	30½	30½	30½
36	So Pac 4½s Ore 77	33¾	33½	33¾
2	So Pac 4½s 69	30½	30½	30½
2	So Pac 4½s 81	30½	30½	30½
3	South Ry gen 6s 56	83	83	83
7	South Ry gen 5s 56	83	83	83
17	South Ry 4½s 56	83½	82¾	83½
12	Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Superior Oil 3½s 50	104½	104½	104½
1	Swift & Co 2¾s 61	103	103	103
10	Tex Corp 3s 65	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Tex Corp 2s 44	103¾	103¾	103¾
13	Tex & Pac 5s TTD	63½	63½	63½
1	Tex & Pac 5s ctf C	63	63	63
12	Tex & Pac 5s ctf D	63	63	63
64	Third Ave aj 4s 60	10½	10½	10½
6	Third Ave 4s 60	10½	10½	10½
4	Tide Water Assoc 5s 52	106¾	106¾	106¾
3	Un El Mo 3½s 71	110¾	110¾	110¾
1	Union Oil Cal 2s 59	101¾	101¾	101¾
2	Un Pac 1st 4s 47	108½	108½	108½
1	Un Pac 4s 2008	108½	108½	108½
1	Unit Biscuit 2¾s 66	105	105	105
3	Un Cig-Wh 5½s 52	77½	77½	77½
1	Unit Drug 5s 53	93½	93½	93½
10	Utah P & L 5s 44	107	107	107
1	Virginian Ry 3½s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
70	Wabash 4½s '81	23¾	23¾	23¾
188	Wabash 4s '81	23¾	23¾	23¾
1	Wabash 4s '91	18¾	18¾	18¾
1	Walworth 5½ '56	15	15	15
1	Warner Bros 6s '48	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Wash Cen 4s '56	43	43	43
3	West Shore 4s 2361	42¾	42¾	42¾
19	Weich Gr 5½s '62	120	120	120
13	Wests Md 4s '52	31¾	31¾	31¾
14	Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	31	31	31¾
54	Westn Pac 5s '46 ass	31	31	31¾
1	Western Un 5s '60	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Western Un 4½s '50	102	102	102
1	Wil & M 4½s '60	45	45	45
10	Wis Cen 4s &&D '36	13¾	13¾	13¾
3	Young S & T 3½s '60	99½	99½	99½

Foreign Bonds

4	Australia 5s '55	68¾	68¾	68¾
1	Belgium 6½s '40	99	99	99
1	Brazil 6½s 26-57	29½	29½	29½
16	Brazil 6½s 27-57	29½	29½	29½
17	Brazil C Ry 5½ 52	29½	29½	29½
1	Canada 4s '60	103	103	103
10	Canada 5s 52	102	102	102
5	Canada 4s 60	101¾	101¾	101¾
3	Canada 3½s 61	101	101	101
10	Canada 3s 69	97¾	97¾	97¾
10	Canada 2½s 46	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	Chile Mt 2¾ 6½s 61 ass	14¾	14¾	14¾
1	Chile Mt 2¾ 6½s 61 ass	14¾	14¾	14¾
1	Chile Mtg Bk 6½ 57 ass	14¾	14¾	14¾
1	Chile 6s 61 Tr rcts ass	14¾	14¾	14¾
10	Colomb 3s 70	24¾	24¾	24¾
1	Cuba 5½s 42	100¾	100¾	100¾
36	Cuba 4½s 77	73½	73½	73½
9	Cuba 5s 45	87½	87½	87½
2	Denmark 5s 42	90	90	90
2	Denmark 4½s 62	78	78	78
1	Dom 5½s 42	99½	99½	99½
1	Pernambuco 7s 47	13½	13½	13½
2	Peru 1st 4s 60	11¾	11¾	11¾
1	Peru 2nd 4s 1961	11¾	11¾	11¾
17	Rio de Jan 8s 46	19½	19½	19½
30	Rio de Jan 6½ ass	19½	19½	19½
8	Rio Or de Sul 6s 46	19½	19½	19½
8	Rio Or de Sul 6s 46	19½	19½	19½
8	Rio Or de Sul 6s 46	19½	19½	19½
11	Santa Fe(Prov) 4s 46	68½	68½	68½
1	San Paulo 8s 50	24¾	24¾	24¾
10	San Paulo 6s 36	23	23	23
6	Sao Paulo St 7s 56	28¾	28¾	28¾
4	Urug aj 3½s&4½s79	56	56	56

Bond sales (in dollars). Total today, $3,636,000; previous day, $4,444,000; week ago, $3,738,500; year ago, 7,128,000; two years ago, 3,427,000. Jan. 1 to date: 1942, 1,230,363,000; 1941, 1,594,633,650; two years ago, 851,126,000.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Pe- riod	Pay- able	Hldrs. of Record
Nat Un Fire Ins Co	$1	..	Aug. 31	Aug. 18
Paul Rev P Ins (Bor. Isle)	10c	..	Aug. 1	July 30

Reduced

Beaunit Mills Inc	15c	Sep.	1	Aug. 17
Fairbanks-Morse	25c	Q	Sep.	Aug. 21
Golden Cycle	10c	..	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Savage Arms	25c	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 10
Universal Ins	10c	..	Sept. 1	Aug. 18
Westing El & Mfg	75c	..	Aug. 28	Aug. 11
Do pf	75c	..	Aug. 28	Aug. 11
Wheeling Steel	25c	..	Sep. 15	Aug. 26

Resumed

Cleveland Tractor	30c	..	Aug. 20	Aug. 7

Accumulated

| | | | | |
|---|---|---

It's Far Different From 1917—Women Play Big Role in War

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK—This time it's different.

Already a million women are working in war plants.

Already every third eligible nurse in 10 has offered her services to the Red Cross for active duty with the Army or Navy. Already many are serving in battle zones.

A woman's army came into being and 10,000 distaff "doughboys" volunteered on the first day.

Detachment of winged women warriors is already serving our allies by ferrying planes from factory to field in Great Britain.

Thousands of uniformed women in national and local organizations are working in civilian defense and performing auxiliary services for the armed forces.

Already we are over six months at war, and America's war women are six months ahead of where they might be.

This time it was easy to be different.

There was no tradition to overcome about women working, little surprise to be stimulated when women stepped into new and more rigorous fields. The social stigma sometimes attached to factory work had been poulticed by patriotism.

Remember "Suffrage"?

Last time suffrage was just a "movement" and, anxious though they were to do their part, women had many months insistence before they were allowed to go.

"They served as nurses and in the other fields which tradition had sanctioned," wrote chronicler Mark Sullivan.

But as more and more soldiers went by singing "Goodbye Ma, Goodbye Pa, Goodbye Mule With Yer Old Hee-Haw—"; as the months advanced ringing in "K-K-K-Katy, Beautiful Katy," battle reports and labor shortages, the thought of women in war ceased to be as much a problem as a possible solution.

The naval establishment lacked yeomen clerks and stenographers. And one day Naval Secretary Josephus Daniels asked "is there any law that says a yeoman must be a man? Then enroll women!"

This time it had to be different.

This war requires more people: in the field, at home, in industry. It requires more women—to carry out woman's primary war duty—to fill men's jobs and release men for the fighting forces.

Unless and until there is a time when the United States, like Russia, needs girl guerrillas, releasing men for non-uniformed jobs will remain woman's primary war work.

How to Do It

These are some of the ways they do it:

In scores of cities over the United States in carefully guarded buildings, women wearing telephone headsets sit about the rim of a huge table map.

They chart the course of every plane that rides or trespasses the skyways of their area. From observers, from mechanical locators, they receive a coded warning of its approach.

They record the message on a "plotter pip" and place the pip on the map at the spot where the message originated.

The planes are identified as Army, Navy, civilian or enemy. If there is any doubt, the plane is regarded as enemy until proved wrong.

The flight of every plane that leaves the ground—its passage from one watcher's area to another and its return to its home base—is known to these women.

They must not slip, for it is their charting that advises military commanders of the approach of planes that might be German, Italian or Japanese which our interceptors must go up to turn back.

Organized last summer, these members of the Women's Auxiliary of the Aircraft Warning Service now number about 60,000 and are on duty 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Waafs to Assist

Their duties will ultimately be absorbed or bolstered by the new Women's Army Auxiliary Corps which will eventually total 150,000.

This new woman's army commanded by Texan Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby will, in addition to duties with aircraft warning and filtering services, serve with Corps Areas as telephone operators, laundresses, cooks, dieticians and perform other noncombatant duties.

The first of the officer candidates reported to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, about July 15 for training.

Also numbering in the thousands are members of other national and local volunteer organizations.

Blue-uniformed members of the Women's Auxiliary Volunteer Services have supplied and serviced free mobile lunch wagons to soldiers on leave. They have instructed housewives in methods for combatting bomb damage. At many air bases and Army posts over the country they brought their own cars and chauffeured officers on duty and served as guides about the post, relieving enlisted men for other details.

Can Change Tires

Like the Red Cross nurses, they learned to change tires, carefully charioteer unwieldy trucks, ambulances.

Local organizations offered first-aid classes which swept the country with an acceptance that is usually reserved for the introduction of fad games.

Women learned to handle fire-fighting apparatus. They enrolled in nurses' aid. They prepared to form a huge land army—mirroring and multiplying the farmerettes of the last war—by signing up for courses held in college and high school classrooms.

And from War Manpower Chairman Paul V. McNutt, they learned there were 1,500 different jobs in the 21 key war industries they could fill.

Excess of Applicants

In numbers in excess of the jobs available, they are eager to perform all these and many other jobs including the one at which they are said to excell; precision inspection of parts, where keen eyes and sensitive fingers can find and reject the flaws that may cost a life.

So abundant are the women seeking work in war industries that President Roosevelt recently rejected the proposal for registration of womanpower until those already registered with the United States Employment Service are absorbed into war industry.

But not for long will the number of women seeking war industries jobs exceed the number of jobs. By the end of 1943 it is estimated there will be 20,000,000 war workers, of whom 4,000,000 will be women.

As the demands advance, attention is focused on the biggest reserve of United States womanpower, the 29,600,000 women who are either housewives or at home.

And if and when the time comes that these women must be moved from the kitchen to the assembly line or to farms, they will go remembering that "peace cannot be bought at bargain counters."

Jungle Commandos After Rubber 'On Own' in Great Economic Search

Wide World-Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A new war front, where the men must advance entirely on their own as individual units, has been opened right here in the western hemisphere.

As with Commandos or parachute troops, the men whose job is to find rubber in the Amazon jungle of Brazil and bring it out for the United States fighting machine must rely on themselves.

First they must cut their way from Amazon tributaries (up which they are brought on small boats) through the tangled tropical undergrowth to the Hevea tree whence comes the white milk which is rubber. For this they carry machetes, heavy cleaver-like knives a yard long.

Their circuits through the forest take many days, sometimes weeks, and they must provide themselves with food.

After they find the rubber trees, they must tap the bark and catch and prepare the liquid rubber in sheets. For this they carry more knives, spouts to carry the rubber from the bark after the flow begins, cups to catch the rubber as it drops from the spouts, cloth on which to spread the liquid, wringers to flatten the sheets into uniform strength and thickness, and files to sharpen all the other tools.

Getting the equipment is no simple matter. Concentration of United States industry on war production has reduced manufacturing capacity for other work. Metals largely have been diverted to war use.

Some 40,000 rubber tappers are estimated to be at work now in the Amazon basin. Officials hope to see another 20,000 equipped during 1942. How far this aim can be fulfilled depends on how fast equipment can be obtained and distributed.

The United States is trying to help Brazil and other rubber producing countries to make much of the missing equipment, thus relieving the demand on an already overworked North American industry. This country has agreed to spend $5,000,000 for rubber development in Brazil and $1,125,000 in Peru, with other amounts likely for other co-operating republics.

Large scale production of rubber would bring to the Americas one of the greatest economic developments in history.

Crown Princess of Norway Flies to London From U. S.

LONDON, July 31 (AP)—Crown Princess Martha of Norway, who has been living in Maryland, has flown to Britain to join the London celebrations of King Haakon's birthday Aug. 3.

Naval Reserve Ensigns Testify At Aroff Trial

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31 (AP)—Two ensigns whom Lieut. Commander Maurice N. Aroff swore into naval reserve service maintain that, if he solicited or accepted gifts of jewelry from them, he did so with no consciousness of disloyalty to duty or intent to violate the naval code.

The ensigns, Michael Levee, Jr., of Los Angeles and Irving Cummings, Jr., son of a Hollywood movie director, were witnesses at Commander Aroff's general court martial.

The defendant, former assistant to the director of naval officer procurement for the 12th (San Francisco) Naval District, is accused in the case of ensigns Cummings and Levee of having suggested on the night they were commissioned that they present him with tokens of appreciation.

Ensign Levee testified yesterday that "Commander Aroff suggested to me that I purchase an identification bracelet," although, he added, "We were kidding around in a joyful manner about being commissioned" and "it was all done in a joking and lighthearted manner." He never bought the bracelet, he testified; it was too expensive.

Ensign Cummings testified he gave Commander Aroff a pair of gold cuff links. He indicated the suggestion was his own, to start with, and Commander Aroff took him up with the reply "I sure could use a good set of cuff links."

Both young men, after direct questioning, made statements to the six-officer court on their own initiative.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 25c a line for one insertion; 20c a line for three insertions within seven days; 21c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

"FIX IT"

Have you a radio, vacuum cleaner, electric toaster, sewing machine, lawnmower, or anything else around the house that needs repairing? Advertisers in this group are in the FIX IT business.

AVIGDOR 120 Newbury Street, BOSTON Ken. 7750 ORIENTAL RUG Cleansing, Expert Repairing, Storing, Appraising

BOYLSTON TYPEWRITER SERVICE, Little Bldg., BOSTON Hub. 3804 Expert Repairing, Renting, Typewriter Supplies.

EDWARD BASS ELECTRIC CO. Radio Repairs—All Work Guaranteed 138 Federal Street, BOSTON, Mass.

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED While U-Wait, Boston's Oldest Pen Shop We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets. PENNCRAFT INC., 8 Bromfield St. LIB. 3912

HOOVER MOTORS, INC. Motor Mart, Park Sq., BOSTON HUB. 7180 Auto Repairing and Service on All Makes

INVISIBLE MENDING SERVICE Moth Holes, Tears, etc. SEWOVEN, Little Bldg., BOSTON LIB. 7400

JEWELRY AND SILVER REPAIRING WISNER, Jeweler, 31 West St., Boston LIB 3017

LOCK Repairs, Keys, Radio, Electrical Plumbing Repairing. Rear Swartz's Barber Shop, 234 Mass. Ave., BOSTON Ken 7774

RECONDITION YOUR VACUUM CLEANER Parts for All Makes Boston ..... 42 Berkeley St., LIB. 3620 Quincy ..... 1086 Hancock St., GRA. 0823 Hartford ..... 50 Church St., 7-3265 ACE VACUUM STORES, INC.

RUG CLEANSING BY OUR NEW PROCESS Domestic, Deodorizing and Disinfecting 9x12 Domestics, $4.50, Orientals $7.95 Prompt Service. Also Expert Rug Repairing.

ADAMS & SWETT RUG CLEANERS Highlands 4100 BOSTON, Mass.

SHOE REPAIRING Men's and women's done the same day Spiess Shoe Repairing, 320 Huntington Ave., Boston

APARTMENTS TO LET

Three Room Suites

Bedroom, living room, kitchenette

Everything modern — step-down living rooms — venetian blinds Luxurious lobby—sunken gardens —overlooking Reservoir. Gas heat, insuring complete comfort this winter.

THE PARKLAKE

1960-80 Commonwealth Avenue

ALG. 7972 NORDBLOM MGT. BOSTON

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—$55; insulated brick house, redecorated; 5 rooms and garage, sun parlor. Lasell 4040.

N. Y. C., 527 W. 121st St.—Five-room apt., Columbia section; 3 schools near by; many free lectures. CA. 0-4895.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Furnished housekeeping apartment, separate bedrooms; convenient to train, trolley, buses. Call evenings—Tus 6274.

YOUNG lady desires to find and share 2-3-rm. furnished apartment in Brookline, Mass., or vicinity, with lady 25 to 40 years; refs. exchanged. Contact ABP, 1041 immediately.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BOSTON—COOL, AIRY, 1-RM. FUR. APT. AVAILABLE AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER; ALL CONVENIENCES. PHONE FRES. 7611.

BOARD AND INSTRUCTION

LARGE, lovely country home for the loving care and teaching of handicapped children; transportation guaranteed. Mr. and Mrs. E. Willard Daniels, Chester, N. H.

COUNTRY BOARD

HOMEQUAGA FARM, Oquaga Lake, Deposit, N. Y.—Modern one, home cooking, ideal beds; fresh veg., plenty of milk; rates $3.75 to $4.75 daily, $22 to $27 weekly.

REST, study, sun, food, 2 baths; loving hospitality, beautiful surroundings, all sports; $15 wk. $15; booklets. Fuller Rest, Wallingford, Pa.

THE GATEWAY—BELLPORT, L. I. Invites Christian Scientists for study or recreation; beautiful country; swimming pool, private beach, 20-acre farm; home-cooked meals; ballroom, recreation room; golf course near by; 45 miles from New York via L. I. R. R.; low week-end rates. Write or telephone for reservations.

FOR SALE OR RENT

SUMMIT, N. J., Breezy Knoll—Distinctively modern, superb half-acre; easy walk to train; 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, maid's quarters adjoining kitchen; oil or coal heat, humidifier; double attached garage; will send pictures. 10 Ox Bow Lane, Tel. Summit 6-1349.

HOUSES FOR SALE

MELROSE HIGHLANDS, MASS.—2-family house, 5 rooms downstairs, 7 upstairs; 2-car garage; 12,000 ft. of land; no brokers. Call Melrose 3092-M.

ROCKAWAY PARK, L. I.—5-room bungalow attractively furnished; garage; bathing; half hour N. Y. C.; sale satrifice, Klein, 333 W. 30th St., N. Y. C.

WEST ROXBURY, Mass.—Comfortable 7-rm. house, restricted neighborhood, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, playrooms, automatic heat; 2 min. to everything. Reasonable. Tel. Ken. 0880.

INSURANCE

WAR DAMAGE INSURANCE

688 Main Ave. GILES Glenbrook Rlty. 0345 Main.

Local Classified

United States and Canada (Continued)

MOVING AND STORAGE

Storage for Household Goods Complete Service, Local and Long Distance Moving. NORRIS R. STEVENS, 194 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2000.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, light, cool; Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 10 A. 41st St. LE. 3-1700.

PAYING GUESTS

GARDEN HOUSE INN Route #28, West Dennis, Cape Cod, Mass. Telephone Harwich 288-W-1 Comfortable rooms, and good food. Hyannis trains met by appointment and free transportation to the beach.

SENECA-BRUCE LODGE and cottages, South Harwich, Cape Cod, Mass., Route 28—Rest in pleasant surroundings; country, near beaches; warm-water bathing; European plan; desirable clientele; reservations advised; will meet train at Hyannis by appointment. P. O. Box 44. MRS. HENRY B. HOOPES.

SHAWMONT 17 Ocean Avenue Ocean Grove, N. J. On the Boardwalk—Clean and cool, modern accommodations; reasonable rates; convenient by train or bus. T. A. SHAW.

ROOMS AND BOARD

N. Y. C., 611 W. 156th St., Burgess—Beautiful, airy, view room, semi-private bath; good meals. Elderly people accommodated.

ROOMS TO LET

ASTORIA, N. Y., 23-05 47th St.—Beautifully furnished, large room, private apartment; privileges; $20 monthly. RAvenswood 8-0402.

BOSTON, 76 Gainsboro St., S. 2—Airy, homelike; innerspring mattresses; permanent or transient; parking space. B. C. BROWN, Com. 6179.

BELMONT, MASS.—Large room, 3 blocks to car line; garage space; gentleman preferred; references exchanged. Call Bel. 2092-W.

BOSTON, 30 Fenway, Apt. 6—Lovely furnished room for Army, Navy or business couple. Call COM. 5100.

N. Y. C., 60TH ST. W. (30 Central Park W.) THOMAS RESIDENCE CLUB FOR WOMEN Exceptional opportunity; women seeking well-appointed, cool rm.; mod. Mrs. Hannah Thomas.

N. Y. C., 101 West 55th—Lovely, light, airy, cool room; private bath; cooking; elevator; kitchen privileges; reasonable. MISS ROACH.

N. Y. C., 127 W. 80th St. (Apt. 3-W)—Newly furnished quiet, cool; near Park, Radio City, church; all transportations. CO. 5-9295.

SUMMER BOARD

BAY HOUSE and Cottages, Orient, Long Island, N. Y. Informal family hotel on Peconic Bay; restricted; 35 acres; rowboats, swimming, tennis pool, fleet, recreation, private sandy beach; excellent food, fresh vegetables; no bar; booklet: $24 and up weekly. F. M. KING.

DEER HILL HOUSE, West Cummington, Mass., near Pittsfield—Quiet, modern; for rest or study. Good meals. No liquor. Rates and board $13.50 per week. F. L. SHAW.

SUMMER HOMES

LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE—Shore cottage, 4 bedrooms, 1½ baths, extra maid's room, toilet, 9 beds, studio livingroom; modern conveniences. Telephone. Supplies delivered. Rented rest August and Sept.—$300.00. Garage, rowboat. Write Studio, Governor's Estates, Weirs, N. H.

SUMMER RENTALS

WEST DENNIS, CAPE COD, MASS.—Small, attractive cottage furnished. All conveniences. Garage. Near river, pond, ocean. Accommodates four. F. S. SMITH. Tel. Harwich 207-M-4.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, brie-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 30 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7000.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

BOSTON CAB KEN. 5010 Limousine; chauffeur service available for sailing, touring, sightseeing.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1940 DODGE de luxe 2-door sedan, like new, 18,000 miles; maroon; white sidewall tires. Call OWNER, Wig. 1177 (Mass.).

AWNINGS AND SCREENS

SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Storm Windows made, Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES, BIGelow 3000, Worcester 4-3997, Milford 1000, Framingham 3131 (Mass.).

BEAUTY SHOPS

EDNA BEAUTY SHOP, 4197 Washington St., Roslindale Square, Mass., near Rialto Theatre; all lines of beauty craft. PAR. 7532.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67th St., N. Y. C. Instruction adults and children in ballroom, tap and ballet dancing. TR. 7-9400.

DOGS FOR SALE

ENGLISH BULLDOG PUPS—Registered Sire Champ. Sir Victor, $35 up. SPENCE, 214 Rutherford Ave., Charlestown. 2180 (Mass.).

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 28 Gainsboro St. Ken. 0646. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston. Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

ELECTRICIANS & LOCKSMITHS

REPAIR SERVICE Vacuum Cleaners, Radios, Locks CENTRE HARDWARE CO. 4262 Washington St., Roslindale 2626 Center St., West Roxbury 16 High St., East Dedham

FURRIERS

BEAUTIFUL FURS can be purchased at exceptionally low prices; large selection of FINE QUALITY Fur Coats to choose from; small deposit reserves your selection; we invite your inspection.

CHARLES E. MORRIS 330 7th Ave., Cor. 29th St. New York City Lo. 5-4068

HELP WANTED—MEN

BOOKKEEPER-STENOG., preferably with auto exp. Call H. A. STRIPER at SOMerset 3671 for interview; (Somerville, Mass.).

WANTED—JOB PRESSMAN who has worked on Craftsman, Miehle Vertical, Kelly and Miller Simplex, Automatic Feeders, Personnel Dept., 1 Norway St., Boston.

SCHOOL BOOSTERS—Wanted, young man 16-17 years old, to serve as a real business working 100% on Government business. Wanted, clean-cut, ambitious boy, preferably one who has to help support his family. Great opportunity for ambitious boy who really wants to learn a most interesting business. Box A-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER, 2 adults, 2 school girls; plain cooking, no heavy laundry; own room; state salary and where worked. Write Box P-9 Suite 1500, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

LAUNDRIES

GLEASON LAUNDRY CO. 7 West Parker Ave., Maplewood, N. J. SO 3-1400 20% Discount Cash and Carry

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—ACCOUNTANT will do your bookkeeping, accounting, tax reports including monthly statements. Phone: Rit 2700.

SALESMAN, 30 years' experience selling industrial and automotive oils, and with plant manager, wants connection in Providence, Fall River, New Bedford, R. I. TILLMAN, 1317 E. Marion St., Milwaukee, Wis.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED operator of National bookkeeping machine seeks opportunity to serve a Professional firm. Box S-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOMAN—A. B., Public School teaching experience desires vacation position. Write Box M-23, Suite 1500, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885 Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H. Mt. Tel. Somerset 0078. 11 Dane St., Somerville, Mass.

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED

ARCADE TYPEWRITER, 128 Boylston St., Upstairs, Boston, Mass. 6151 Beating, Repairing, all Reasonable Prices

UNIFORMS

NURSES' AND MAIDS' UNIFORMS JOSEPHINE FOLEY 30 Temple Place, Boston, 9th Floor LIB 1972

UPHOLSTERERS

HIGHEST grade upholstering, mattresses, cushion work, custom-built furniture. 1 Wyman Street, Boston. Par 1700-W, 770 South St., Roslindale.

Local Classified

United States and Canada (Continued)

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid; furniture, rugs, silver, arts-&-brass, books, etc. LAWRENCE, 71 University Place, GRamercy 5-1212, N. Y. C.

WATCH REPAIRING

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Work Guaranteed. I. S. Horn Co., 429 Washington St., Boston Est. 1939

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

For Lasting Beauty Paint with

LOWE BROTHERS PAINTS

R. W. Shattuck & Co. HARDWARE 844 MASS. AVE. ARL. 0114

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m. to 6:15 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Moving and Storage

46 Bromfield St. HANcock 8000

BROCKTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Brockton 1021. Hours: 12:30 to 1:30 and 5 to 7 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Storey & Co. ANNUAL AUGUST SALE of FURS A Superb Collection of the Finest to be Had 130 MAIN STREET, BROCKTON, MASS.

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work **ZORIC** White Star Laundry Inc. TEL. 4700 480 MAIN STREET

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Trowbridge 8236, 9-11 a. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RUSSELL R. CAMERON Picnic supplies, charcoal grills, steak broilers, charcoal briquets and **GOOD LUCK** *Jar Rubbers* 36 BRATTLE ST. TRO. 0780

Connections to All Boats and Trains

ARMSTRONG TRANSFER EX. CO. 271 Albany Street Liberty 7400 1400 Mass. Ave. Kirkland 8188 HARVARD SQUARE

DEDHAM

Geisheckers MID-SUMMER SALE Ladies—Misses Men—Boys *Smart Accessories* 870 High Street Dedham 0870

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1180, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY COAL — COKE — OIL

UNION COAL CO. 9½ PRICHARD ST. TEL. 740

Toilet Waters and Perfumes from the famous Herb Farm Shop of London Night Scented Stock, White Phlox, White Lilac are fascinating $1.65 up (tax included)

Finer Diamonds RICE & CO. *Watches* P. W. RICE 330 MAIN STREET

FRAMINGHAM

Warren E. Henderson

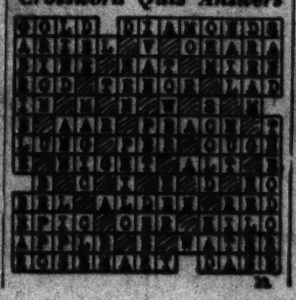
WALK-OVER SHOES 30 UNION AVENUE FRAMINGHAM, MASS. Telephone FRAM. 6306

ARCADE DRUG Sodas—Toilet Articles Sundries 149 Concord Street, Framingham Telephone Framingham 3614

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN 1885 COMPANY 1942 *The Department Store of the North Shore* Gloucester, Massachusetts

Crossword Quiz Answers



MASSACHUSETTS

GREENFIELD

Sporting Goods Picnic Supplies • CLARK HARDWARE CO. 289 Main Street, Greenfield, Mass.

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 6147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Under the Red Tile Roof"

Summer Servicing of your car. Have it checked now.

GREEN & DREWETT 7-13 Kenesa Ave. Tel. 0310

Tropical Suit Sale Save $5.00 on Hart Schaffner & Marx and other good makes. GERROS' MEN'S SHOP Opposite Post Office

HINGHAM

NEW SHARES are now on sale fully insured under Massachusetts laws **THE HINGHAM CO-OPERATIVE BANK** *50 years of service* 37 Main Street Hingham 0730

HELENA RUBINSTEIN AQUACADE LEG LOTION 3 oz. economy size gives 50-60 wearings **DYKEMAN'S DRUG STORES** HINGHAM 0900—1277 At the Center At the Square

HOLYOKE

Pick Your Favorite Styles Here! **Smart, New Natural Bridge Shoes** NAPOLEON BAIL Shoe Store and Repair Factory 168 High Street

LAWRENCE

Buy Your Fur Coat in Our AUGUST FUR SALE Furs of long-enduring beauty at tremendous savings **Cherry & Webb's**

LEXINGTON

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc. 2370 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326 *Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats* Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Fruits in Season and Vegetables

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-2262 8 a. m. to 12 m. Monday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHERRY & WEBB'S August Fur Sale LOWELL, MASS.

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like Lowell Coke LOWELL GAS CO.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328 **E. A. Wilson Co**

Buy on LAYAWAY PLAN August FUR SALE The BON MARCHÉ LOWELL, MASS.

Pollards LOWELL, MASS.

LYNN

Chatham Duraloom Extra Large Blankets Full weight, 4 pounds. Wide ribbon binding. Colors: Dusty rose, blue, cedar, and dubonnet. Reg. $4.98 **$3.98 Each** A REAL VALUE! **Goddard Bros** Market Street Telephone LY 2-2727 The Quality Store of Greater Lynn

New Arrivals in **Fall Millinery** *Second Floor* **T. V. Rogers Co** UNION STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN (Continued)

Paper and Ink make millions think— *Use Modern Printcraft!* Jackson and Phillips, Inc. 515 Washington Street, Lynn LY 3-4956

SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL INC.

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 0773, Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BUY NOW AT KOTZEN'S 38th AUGUST FURNITURE **SALE** Save 10 to 25%

Save on FLORENCE RANGES from $169 to $219 *Easy terms, of course, at* I. I. KOTZEN CO. 454-460 MAIN STREET, MALDEN Open Thursday and Saturday Evenings

JOSLIN'S August Sale of Fine Furs An economy investment in Fashion, Comfort, Wardrobe versatility. Buy Now . . . Many Values Cannot Be Duplicated.

MEDFORD

Medford Square Meat Shop 8 FOREST STREET FRESH DRESSED NATIVE **TURKEYS** HEAVY WESTERN BEEF Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 2310

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4200-R, 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Checking Accounts Savings Accounts Safety Deposit Boxes **MELROSE TRUST CO.**

Highlands Beauty Shoppe *A Complete Beauty Service* DISTINCTIVE COIFFURES 460 Franklin St., Melrose Highlands Tel. Mel. 2417

S. S. PORTER Incorporated Electricians for over 41 years Established 1899 430 MAIN STREET Tel. 0068

PRIOR *"The Haberdasher"* Mid-Summer Sale 20% Reduction on Straw Hats, Bathing Suits and many other items. 517 Main Street Melrose, Mass. Phone 2613-J

PHONE YOUR ORDERS MEL. 4200-1-2-3 **ANDREWS' MARKET** Phone Orders Friday for Early Saturday Delivery. 510 Main St.

NEW BEDFORD

TABER'S, Inc. Central Market & Grocery

Choice Meats Fresh Fruit and Vegetables Bakery Specials

For over fifty years we have served Greater New Bedford 254-258 Union Street Established 1887 George S. Taber, Prop.

GEORGE E. TRIPP PACKERS and MOVERS LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE *Fan Disinfected After Each Moving* Sand and Gravel Cinders Second-hand Lumber 370 ELM STREET DIAL 3-3721

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTONVILLE

Furniture insurance protects all household contents. Are yours protected against fire? If not, see us today. **ALFRED E. FULLER** *Your Insurance Counselor* 60 Austin Street, Newtonville, Mass. Bigelow 7200

FUEL OIL COAL COKE LASell 7560 **NONANTUM COAL CO.**

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co. *Incorporated* 172 West Street Tel. 7396

The **AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSFIELD** Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

WHITE ROSE COCKTAIL FRUITS No. 2½ can 29c **KELSEY'S MARKET** Trade a Great Place to Trade

You will secure the furniture you want and save money too at the **AUGUST FURNITURE SALE** of RICE & KELLY, INC. Wm. F. Guiney 235 North Street Tel 2-1574

Lovely Rayon Stockings by NoMend, Hayward & Gotham 1.00 and 1.15 • **HOLDEN & STONE CO.**

Annual Sale of Blankets *At less than ceiling prices.* American Woolen—Broadtest Beacon—Kenwood **ENGLAND BROS.**

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: GRA. 0600, Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU Granite 3100-3101

KARL'S Auto Body Repair Co., Inc. Specializing in Bodies and Fenders Straightening Frames Complete "Duco" Equipment. Upholstery Complete Refinishing Department KARL A. KARJALAINEN 23 GREENWOOD AV., WOLLASTON, MASS.

FOY'S MARKET *The Sign of Quality Since 1899* **Free Delivery Charge Privileges** 1177 Hancock St. (0 Franklin St. Pro. 1234

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 2007, Hours 8 to 12 noon daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Alfred A. Veasie Market Ocean Spray CRANBERRY SAUCE *Choice Meats, Vegetables and Fruits The Best of Everything to Eat* 288 BROADWAY SOM. 2610

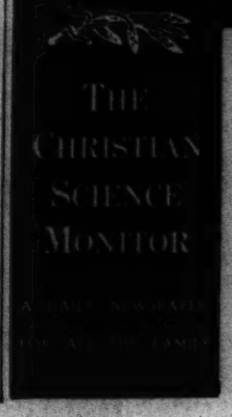
DANIEL J. COTTER Plumbing—Heating Gas Fitting Remodeling and Repairing a Specialty 45 CEDAR STREET ROX. 1300

STOUGHTON

Buy Direct from the Maker Save Money on Your SUITS, TOPCOATS, OVERCOATS **Hosher Manufacturing Company** On Central St., near Washington St., Stoughton, Mass. Just off Route 27 and 138 Open 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

SEE NEXT PAGE

SUBSCRIPTION COUPON



The Christian Science Publishing Society One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $..... for ..... year or ..... months, beginning with the current issue.

RATES:

3 months $1 9 months $2.75 6 months $5 1 year $10

NAME .....

STREET and NUMBER .....

CITY and STATE .....

MD-9

ENGLAND

WALTHAM

ADRIAN SMITH
Formerly Supt. for Lewandos
Custom Cleaners
Work Called For and Delivered
833A Main St. Tel. 4839

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WEYMOUTH

Visit RUPPERT'S CRAFT SHOP
If you like unusual gifts and cards.
Also wheelbarrows for lawn decoration.
605 POND STREET S. WEYMOUTH
Closed Tuesday during the summer.

WORCESTER

'blue coal'
New Eng. Coke—Fuel Oils
Coal Stokers—Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street 3-7281

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 3691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's advertiser's address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are assured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

POST VACANT

GUILDFORD—Wanted, married couple, gardener and cook-general or two lady friends (exempt military service). Bartrum, Bramblette, Guildown.

ROOMS TO LET

CROYDON, Surrey — Homely home offered business person, terms moderate; Christian Scientist (fond of garden) preferred. Write 30 Sydenham Road.

England

BOURNEMOUTH

SHOP AT
Plummers
Old Christchurch Road Tel. 7000
Also at—
BRIGHTON, HASTINGS, TUNBRIDGE WELLS, EASTBOURNE, LEWES, YEOVIL, HAILSHAM, BOSCOMBE, SOUTHAMPTON, WEYMOUTH, BATH, WINCHESTER

Wilsons
LADIES' FASHIONS
62-66, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth. 626, 628, Christchurch Road, Boscombe. 1, Catherine Street, Salisbury. 54b, High St., Exeter. 38, 42, 44, South St., Worthing.

Bournemouth's Premier FURNISHING STORE
L. H. Allen Ltd.
THE QUADRANT TEL. 812

High Class Grocers and Provision Merchants
Alfred Cave Ltd.
TEL. WINTON 213
Prompt Deliveries
Post Office, Moordown, Bournemouth

Terrants
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6780—6795

The Sole Agent for the Noted "K" SHOES is
J. A. HAWKES and SON LTD.
8 Branches in Bournemouth and Poole

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS LTD
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 2000

COLLENET & CO.
12, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2010

BRISTOL

Brooks & Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

Strodonia
SHAVING SOAP
Soothing after your hard day.
From all chemists and
STRODE COSH & PENFOLD
5 ADDRESSES IN BRISTOL

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
UNION STREET, BRISTOL PHONE 24428
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms
Clifton, Phone 20707

ENGLAND

BROMLEY

E. A. VICKERS & SON LTD.
Builders—Decorators
16 LONDON LANE BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25 Clarence Street

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store

PLYMOUTH

Come to
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
POPHAMS—PLYMOUTH

RICHMOND and District

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND SURREY
The Leading Drapers and House Furnishers in the District
Early Closing Day—Wednesday

Repairs!
Deane Bros
Tel. Richmond 1671
7A, Sheen Road RICHMOND

SUTTON—Surrey

For BABIES' and CHILDREN'S WEAR
Go to
SHINNERS LTD.
SUTTON
Today and Every Day Quality and Style
can be found in every Department at
WOOTTEN BROS.
Ladies' Outfitters
26, Grove Road Ph. Vigilant 3054

F. BUCKLEY
High Class Baker and Pastry Cook
37, Upper High St., EPSOM
1, Church Parade, High Street, BANSTEAD

TEIGNMOUTH

REGENT CAFE
(Thomas & Son)
TEIGNMOUTH
Bakers—Confectioners
Quality and Service Phone 41
Also Courtenay Restaurant Newton Abbot

TORQUAY

Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
29 VICTORIA PARADE 29

Whiteway & Ball Ltd.
Coal and Coke Merchants
G. P. O. BUILDINGS, FLEET ST. TORQUAY PHONE 2011

TRACES' LIMITED
DAIRY PRODUCE
124, Reddenhill Road, Babbacombe. 4, Fore Street, St. Mary Church
Phone 37189
Also
Fruit, Vegetables, and Poultry
122, Reddenhill Road, Babbacombe
Phone 37189

WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
AUTUMN FASHIONS
4a, 5, 6 Strand, Torquay Tel. 4314

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

Fashion Drapers
House Linens and Dress Fabrics
'Phone 2526 Waymarks 'Phone 2525
The Fiveways, Tunbridge Wells

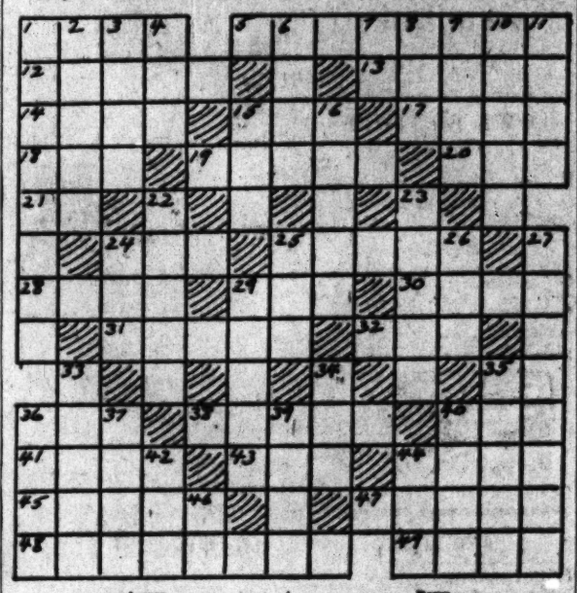
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Dick Whittington went to London because he heard that London streets were paved with what?
5—What were the prizes won by Lancelot in the Jousts?
12—What character in "The Tempest" could assume any shape?
13—What is name of family living at Tara in Margaret Mitchell's novel?
14—Any turning stem is what?
17—If you were a castor, it would be what?
18—Manner.
19—What is a measure of 16½ feet?
21—What is Tristan's singing voice in Wagner's opera?
23—Stripling.
25—Within.
26—What is a river of Switzerland?
27—A Crosby is a variety of what fruit?
28—What is that which supplies air for breathing?
29—Through.
30—What is an exclamation expressing disgust?
31—Who is the "noble goddess" of Edward Young's poem?
32—High in pitch.
33—Charles Kingsley wrote "Westward —."
36—What is a tberry tree of India?
38—Who is the "fair-haired, inclined to stripling" in "Courtship of Miles Standish"?
40—What kind of sky at night is said to be the sailor's delight?
41—Epic poem.
42—What is a contraction of "over"?
44—What is a seaport city on northeastern coast of island of Hawaii?
45—In riddle of the well, letter is said to be round as what?
47—According to Heywood, what "goeth by the mill that the miller knoweth not of"?
48—What Horace is emblem of fidelity or constancy?
49—What is pseudonym of Winifred Ashton?

Down

1—What was first name of D'Annunzio, Italian novelist?
2—In Greek legend, Sirius was dog of whom?
3—Queen Victoria honored what singer by throwing bouquets to her?
4—Ancient Britons held waters of what river sacred?
6—Who is one of "The Brothers Karamazov"?
7—Eugene Field was born in what State (abbr.)?
8—What is a unit of electrical resistance?
9—What is one sixteenth of a yard?
10—What did Joseph Interpret (Gen.)?
11—What is often used in an hourglass?
15—What is of Amaryllis family?
16—What is described as "ivy-mantled" in Gray's "Elegy"?
20—What is thermotherapy?
22—Why was Winkie's wife was went to do dishes?
24—Girl's name.
25—If someone said you a beauties, would you get, new, or row it?
26—Basin houses is what?
27—What is first name of Dreiser, American novelist?
29—What is first name of Vance, fictional detective?
32—Who is hero of a Byron poem?
34—Summon.
35—Who was beautiful sister of the Dioscuri?
36—What is a brassy?
37—What are Saaky folds which surround orifice of the mouth?
39—The meadow is what?
40—What is first name of Miss Hayworth, American motion picture star?
43—What is a noun suffix forming diminutives?
44—Drowned.
46—What is a unit of measure used by printers?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

A Verse for Today . . .

Also take no heed unto all words that are spoken.—Eccles. 7:21

Brevities

Chicago Tribune: If this country is ever invaded it may be because some dictator wants to know what is deep in the heart of Texas.

Punch ©: Bicycle manufacturers are to produce a utility machine suitable for both men and women. We thought this problem had been solved by trousers.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why It Is Hard to Break An Egg by Pressing Against Its Ends?

If a hen's egg is held between one's palms in such a position that an attempt to squeeze the palms together will exert a pressure against the sides of the egg, it is not particularly difficult to break the shell. If, however, the egg is held in a lengthwise position so the pressure of one's palms is against the two ends, the egg is inclined to be surprisingly stubborn about shattering.

Since the egg shell is more or less uniform in thickness and strength, we must seek the clue to the difference in resistance to breakage in the shape of the shell. The ends of the shell form narrow, strong arches, while the sides form flatter, and correspondingly weaker, arches.

A so-called "flat arch" (it is not a true arch), such as indicated in diagram A, will break very easily under a load placed upon it, as at L'. This is because the load produces two stresses: flex and sheer. The flexing is the tendency of the flat member to bow or bend down and break in the middle. The sheering is the tendency of the flat member to be cut or sheered off at the points where it is supported by the upright pillars.

In the type of arch indicated in diagram B, flex and sheer stresses are absent. The chief effect of the load, L', is to result in compression of the parts of the arch, and an outward thrust or a tendency of the legs of the arch to spread out.

Most material of which arches

are made, such as steel, stone, cement (and egg shell), are of such a nature as to resist compressive stress very well, particularly as compared with their resistance to flexing or bending. For example, an ordinary steel ruler may be bent or flexed readily with the bare hands, but it would take considerable force to compress the steel ruler by pressing against its ends.

Thus an egg is more resistant to a pressure against its ends than against its sides because the pressure in the first instance tends to be largely compressive, while in the latter case it tends to bend (and, soon, to break) the shell.

—W. P. Keasbey.

Associated Press

Dunking for Jalopies Pays Dividends

The photograph reveals an old car being pulled from a lake near Shawano, Wis., so that it can be added to the scrap metal needed in the war effort. The car is but one of the 500 said to be at the lake bottom. It seems that in former days Albert Radtke, an automobile dealer, had been selling about 200 new cars every year. Worthless trade-ins were stripped and each winter hauled out on the ice to the center of the lake. When the thaws came the cars sank to the bottom. The man in charge of salvage operations sells the reclaimed wrecks as scrap at $15 a car.

Is It Possible?

1. **Is it possible** to make rain by chemical or mechanical means?
2. **Is it possible** to fire a revolver at the bottom of the ocean at its deepest part?
3. **Is it possible** to put your bare hand into a liquid without getting the hand wet?
4. **Is it possible** to see tens of thousands of stars with the unaided eye on an exceptionally clear night?
5. **Is it possible** to tell cement from concrete, just by looking at it?

Answers Appear Elsewhere on Page

Is It Possible?

Answers

1. Yes. There are several ways in which the moisture, if any, in the air can be made to condense, but in fact all of them cost more in money and energy expended than the value of the rain produced.
2. No. The pressure of the water, approximately equal to the weight of six elephants standing on every square inch of surface, is so great that the powder behind the bullet would not exert sufficient force to propel the lead from the revolver barrel.
3. Yes. The metal mercury is a liquid at ordinary temperatures, but it will not wet your hand, so water does, because the tendency of the mercury molecules to adhere is greater than their tendency to adhere to filling in your hand.
4. No. The greatest number of stars in the sky which can be seen with the unaided eye from any given point on the earth's surface at any one time is less than 3,000.
5. Yes. Cement is a powdery adhesive material composed chiefly of lime, alumina, and silica. Concrete, on the other hand, is a stone-like product made from cement by adding sand, gravel, and water.

Daily Anecdote

Placing the Blame

One day a New York matron, curious to know why James Lane Allen had never married, inquired of the famous author, "Mr. Allen, are you a bachelor from choice?"

"Yes," came the reply with disconcerting promptness.

"But isn't that—er—rather ungracious and ungallant?" protested the lady.

The novelist smiled.

"You must ask the ladies," he suggested gently; "it was their choice, not mine."

Job Assured

Crystal Lake, Ill.

One United States sailor who is not worrying about having to search for a job when the war is over is R. D. Wilber of this town.

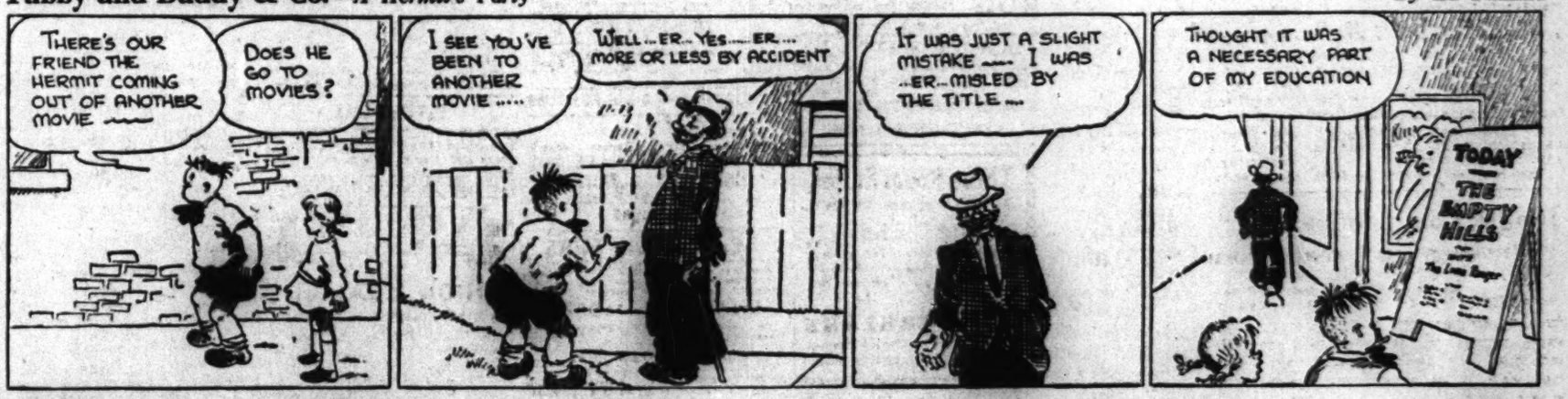
When he enlisted in the Navy he resigned as clerk of the Board of Commissioners of the Crystal Lake park district. But the Commissioners assured him that he could resume his duties when his war service is over. They appointed his dad to his place to hold the position for him!

The Commissioners paid Mr. Wilber tribute for his efficient work and presented him with a leather bag of the type used by navy men.

FACTS FIGURES
A LIGHT TANK TRAVELS JUST 653 MILES ON 653 GALLONS OF GASOLINE, THE AMOUNT USED BY THE AVERAGE U.S. FAMILY IN A WHOLE YEAR
IT'S A FACT ONE HOME OUT OF EVERY 5 HAS BEEN DESTROYED OR DAMAGED IN AIR RAIDS OVER BRITAIN
ADULT MOSQUITOES MAY TRAVEL AS FAR AS 15 MILES.
ONE OUNCE OF GOLD MAY BE DRAWN INTO 1½ MILES OF WIRE.
K. PARRIS

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Hermit's Party*

By Le Pelley


THERE'S OUR FRIEND THE HERMIT COMING OUT OF ANOTHER MOVIE ——
DOES HE GO TO MOVIES?
I SEE YOU'VE BEEN TO ANOTHER MOVIE .....
WELL ... ER ... YES ... ER ... MORE OR LESS BY ACCIDENT
IT WAS JUST A SLIGHT MISTAKE —— I WAS ... ER ... MISLED BY THE TITLE ...
THOUGHT IT WAS A NECESSARY PART OF MY EDUCATION
TODAY — THE EMPTY HILLS

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*You Know the Boss*

By Rodgers

One of the Boss's chores this summer is watering the lawn and the Victory Garden —
But you know the Boss!
He's never content to let a chore remain a chore!
No sir! He turns it into an opportunity and a pleasure!

The Adventures of Waddles—*'Nuff Said*

By The Hackers

At Mallard's plant a guard stopped me. "Identify yourself," said he.
My driver's license and sugar card I handed to the cautious guard;
My bank book and my old frat pin. But still he wouldn't let me in.
"I'll vouch for him!" Bud Duckling cried. The guard said, "Yes, sir! Step inside."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (K) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Paging Mr. Davis—and His Boss

In June, President Roosevelt decided that Americans could hardly win the war while subjected daily to the Ickes-Henderson crossfire. For nearly six months, citizens had been bombarded with conflicting and confusing statements from the Petroleum Co-ordinator and the Price Administrator. One day the headline barrage would batter them with "Shortage." The next day an equally official salvo would say, "No shortage." One day it would be "Rationing"; the next "No Rationing." Finally the President called in Elmer Davis and asked him to get all the batteries of Washington publicity lined up somehow on the same side.

It was understood that the Office of War Information was authorized to coordinate official outgivings of all kinds, for the Ickes and Henderson guns were only the most active ones along the Potomac. There has been some improvement although the Government has never gotten together with itself on synthetic rubber—chiefly due to the legislative batteries on Capitol Hill where Mr. Davis's writ does not run.

But now there is a fresh eruption right down on Administration Flats; Forts Ickes and Henderson are pounding at one another again. Where is Mr. Davis?

This new battle of the press conferences reverberates in the headlines clear across America. And it has become hotter. In one edition of this newspaper these headlines appeared side-by-side: "Ickes Sees No Need of National Gas Cut"—"OPA Stresses Need of Wider Gas Rationing."

This new crossfire is doubly confusing because Mr. Ickes, the original Jeremiah of rationing, is now on the other side. He not only says nation-wide rationing is not needed in order to improve supplies for the Eastern seaboard, but reports new synthetic rubber sources, presumably implying that "gas" rationing is no longer needed in order to conserve rubber.

The OPA (Mr. Dean of the fuel rationing division shooting for Mr. Henderson) says nation-wide rationing is required to allow tank cars now carrying gasoline to the Midwest to haul fuel oil to the Atlantic States. Surveys show the Northeast not getting enough oil to fill even its rations.

How does Mr. Ickes reconcile the order that no fuel shall be delivered between August 3 and September 15 with the statement of railway officials that they could handle more tank cars to New England? From this observation post it looks as if a bit of rationing elsewhere would release tank cars to give New England its fuel-oil ration. And from the dugouts of war workers it appears that rubber they may need to get to work is being burned up in unrationed pleasure driving.

Hasn't Mr. Ickes fired without getting sights lined up? Why not ration his boom-boom? The war wouldn't be lost if that battery were even spiked. Where is Mr. Davis? Probably the paging ought to go to the ultimate seat of responsibility, the White House. The silencing of these big guns seems to require a firm, clear order from the Commander in Chief. Let's have it, Mr. President.

The "Waves"

It is an appropriate nickname that has been given to the newly created women's branch of the Naval Reserve Corps. The "Waves," however, are not permanent. They are "Women Appointed for Volunteer Emergency Service."

This is the second time in its history that the United States Navy has opened its ranks to women. Two weeks before the entry of America into World War One, the first woman ever to serve in the Navy was enrolled as Chief Yeoman (F), and placed in charge of a United States Naval Recruiting Station. The majority served as Yeoman (F) first, second, or third class. There was no preliminary training. Naval procedure was learned at their posts, and drilling was carried on at night.

This time 1,000 of the "Waves" will receive commissions as full-fledged officers, and will be placed in charge of the enlisted personnel of 10,000 women. The proposed intensive period of training at Smith College should equip them admirably for the work they are to take over from Navy men serving on shore duty. And if the anticipated appointment of Miss Mildred H. McAfee, president of Wellesley College, as Director of the Corps materializes, it will be widely acclaimed. Miss McAfee—whose Colonial ancestors crossed the Alleghenies to Kentucky, "a Bible in one hand, a rifle in the other"—is eminently fitted for the task.

Protecting Christian Soldiers

The philosophical problem that young men now in the services must resolve for themselves is a ponderous one. It is possibly more acute at this time than in any historical era since the Pax Romana, because the generation that is called upon to fight today was reared during a period when the folly of war, was vividly known and widely preached.

They had before them for two decades visible evidence of the havoc war wreaks. Many had to look no further than their own homes to find heartbreaks inherent in war.

Against this background, men are assembling to speak to a foe in the only language that foe seems to understand. This duty they accept, not only in devotion to country, but also because their religious training has been that when the evils of reaction, lust for power, cruelty, greed, assert their claims, the Christian warrior must thrust them down as best he can. This knowledge that they are acting for the side of right and to promote mankind's ascension above the grasp of barbarity gives them purpose, and gives them strength.

It can also give them protection. Those who know their cause is righteous enjoy the assurance that even the hairs of their heads are numbered.

As one young soldier about to leave for service overseas wrote: "I am adjusting my steel helmet, pistol and gas mask, preparatory to crawling into the 91st Psalm where I hope to remain for the duration."

Imagining Vain Things

One of the mistaken premises of much American wishful thinking in this war crisis is the often expressed belief that the German people are in a constant state of funk, that they see nothing but another defeat ahead of them, that German troops are ready to turn on their rulers and destroy them, and that the populace would be willing—if it were not for their fanatical Nazi leaders—to accept any kind of peace if they could go back to plowing and eating real bread and sausage three times a day.

Those who know and understand the German people—especially that generation which has come to maturity in the Reich since World War One—have been trying to tell us of the United Nations, especially Americans, that this simply is not true. But the legend persists—especially after each RAF 1,000-plane raid—that the Germans are ready to give up.

No German who acknowledges fealty to the Nazi regime envisions defeat. Deep down in their hearts a few of them may fear it, but any student of human behavior knows that no normal individual ever allows himself to imagine either his own subjugation or that of his nation. As a child he always pictures himself as the hero, whipping the bully or overcoming superior numbers. The man is the child grown: he sees himself discomfiting those who may have humiliated him, playing the hero's role in a thousand ways—and his flag, his cause, always victorious.

The Nazified German is little different in this respect from other human beings—unless it be, indeed, that he is somewhat more self-confident, arrogant, sure that his race, his nationality, his fighting forces, his Führer are distinctly superior.

Americans are living in a fool's paradise if they believe Germany is a hollow shell ready to crumple at the first sign of United Nations' victory and are basing their hopes thereon. The Germany of 1942 is not the Germany of 1917-18. It is tougher, stronger, in possession of greater resources. Defeat of Nazi aggression and tyranny will not come solely from within: it must be imposed mainly from without. And the task is not made easier by vain imaginings.

Has anyone noticed that the same amateur gardener who, four or five months ago, poked a seed into the ground with a sort of humble skepticism, now displays his beans with a superior air, accompanied with a rather lengthy and professional description of how he grew them?

Dear Mr. Petrillo: Can't you do something about that kid in the flat downstairs who goes around for hours playing a comb with a piece of tissue-paper on it?

Speaking of recalcitrants, what is a gardener to do when his four-o'clocks refuse to conform to War Time?

Our Readers Say—

We Do Think, Soldier

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A good thing to do would be to permit our American mothers and housewives to have another pound or so of sugar per week, and cut down on the rations for the breweries. Every mother who has a son in the armed forces delights in making cakes, candy and such for her boy. But she is only allowed a few pounds of sugar per week, while the breweries are allowed an ample amount.

It is certain that "mother" had rather her boy enjoy something she has lovingly prepared for him than to drink the beer the breweries brew and send into the army camps and other military reservations.

Surely also a package from "Mom" will increase his morale much more than an hour spent in the canteen over a bottle of beer.

Don't you think?

PVT. BENJAMIN N. COVINGTON
Camp Shelby, Miss.

"Peace Like a River"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It was a very great pleasure to read the fine and thoughtful appraisal in a recent issue of the Monitor of "The Problems of Lasting Peace" by ex-President Herbert Hoover and Hugh Gibson.

In these times which try men's souls, we are deeply grateful for a book so sane, sound, constructive in the midst of madness, Idiot's Delight, destruction: a book which lifts our troubled gaze beyond the "rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air" to the cool, clear dawning of permanent peace.

These wise world-citizens have dipped their pens in the fountains of living waters, not broken cisterns. Under "The Will to Peace" they write: "The Sermon on the Mount launched the transcendent concept of compassion, of peace and good will among men as a fundamental of the Christian faith, and despite all his violation of these spiritual concepts, man has received from them an undying inspiration to strive for peace."

It is comforting to be made to realize that peace, even in the blackest horror of war, is a vital, living, growing force: not a pallid dove in a faded tapestry, but peace like a river, moving, flowing, unresting, till it finds its goal.

RUTH COMFORT MITCHELL
Riverdale, Calif.

Qualifications for Voters

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Following the precept of your very good editorial in a recent Monitor, on sharpening the news by juxtaposing items, I have contrasted these two articles: "Anti-Poll Tax Bill," a letter by Louis Devolder, and "The Value of Freedom," an excerpt from Thomas Paine's "Common Sense," both on the same Editorial Page.

Mr. Devolder writes, "It seems inconsistent that . . . such a condition (as the poll tax) is allowed to exist . . . (here), depriving many people of their right to elect their representatives, merely because they have not the money to pay a poll tax."

In the juxtaposed column Mr. Paine is quoted: "What we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly: 'Tis dearness only that gives everything its value. Heaven knows how to set a price upon its goods; and it would be strange indeed if so celestial an article as freedom should not be highly rated."

Along with the other States of the South, Oklahoma, too, has the poll tax, though, oddly enough, it is never collected for the act of voting, thus becoming so dormant that most people are unaware that it is in existence.

While the collection of a worldly good, such as money, for the right of performing a duty so "celestial" as manifesting a choice for representatives is inappropriate, it seems highly advisable to put some price on that right. Would it not be well to work out a voter's certificate which would be granted on a basis of the ability of the voter? Eligibility might be decided by a number of bases, such as a public school education through a certain grade, a good reputation in steady employment, or steady activity, such as farming.

As it is, too many men in political positions are puzzled not about which stand is preferred on issues of state when election day is previewed, but are puzzled instead over the preference of the voters for their vocal attainments, or instrumental abilities (with a fiddle).

RAYMOND M. SCHOCH
Ardmore, Okla.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements of opinions in letters from its readers.

Some Ballast Would Help

Where Johnny Doughboy Relaxes

BELFAST, NORTHERN IRELAND

Stand for a few minutes before the fine City Hall of Belfast, beside the flower-sellers with their gay baskets, if you would gain a glimpse of the polyglot people that make up its population and observe the contrast of habits, language, and industries? This is the city where American troops spend their leave.

A woman approaches — fashionably dressed, hair beautifully waved, a rich fox fur slung gracefully over her shoulder. She is escorted by an American officer. They enter a modern cinema. Not far off, on the platform awaiting a tram, stands an Irish country woman. Over her shoulder is not a fur piece but a shawl bound round a baby on her arm. Beside her are two dusty bareheaded little boys, trying how near the curb they can stand without touching the oncoming tram.

Up and down the merging thoroughfares stream all classes and types. From what races do they come? That red-haired girl may easily have derived her coloring from some Scottish Covenanter, while the black-headed newspaper boy, with his swarthy skin, may be as Irish in pedigree as the native of Galway or Kerry. Devon and other counties of England have contributed their quota, and with them are the French, the Italians, and the Huguenots.

* * *

This blending of the people went as far back as the days of the Danes and the Normans who both gained a footing in Ireland, leaving a few names of those origins. To this intermingling of races may be traced the energy and enterprise of the north, for most of Ulster's industries—linen, ropes, ship-building—owe their introduction to the settlers. This diversity may also account for the adaptability of the Irish, which makes them such good colonists; their friendliness and good humor, which prompt them to welcome the stranger in their midst.

Above the turrets of the City Hall today fly the flags of the United Nations—the Soviet flag, British Union Jack, and Stars and Stripes side by side. American jeeps and trucks pass Irish jaunting-cars and donkey carts, reclaimed to cope with the shortage of petrol. A well-dressed man shows by his erect seat that it is not his first ride in a jaunting-car, though the crowd stares with interest at the revival.

Probably Belfast, as a town, owes its inception to the Earl of Essex in Queen Elizabeth's reign. As early as 1575 he realized how a "smalle Towne there will keep the passage." During succeeding centuries the holding by the English was continuously challenged. However, the real founder in 1603 was Arthur Chichester. The street bearing his name now houses the American Red Cross.

* * *

Today the most loyal of cities, Belfast once resisted Cromwell and Monk. Later it hailed with relief the news of the victory of William III at the Battle of the Boyne. When King William came to visit the town, he was hailed with "God bless our Protestant King!"

Later the American Declaration of Independence was hailed by this liberty-loving people. In the eighteenth century, Belfast was the center of the United Ireland Movement, pressing for its separation, owing to the discontent over the system of land tenure. Open rebellion broke out, and several of the leaders were hanged at the corner of High Street and Corn Market.

The nineteenth century saw the visits of Queen Victoria and Edward VII, and numerous demonstrations against Home Rule. Enthusiastic welcome was given to King George V and Queen Mary in 1921, when they came to inaugurate Ulster's Parliament. And today a similar great welcome has been accorded to their son and his gracious Queen, who despite war conditions visited Northern Ireland to greet the Americans and to witness Ulster's war effort.

It is really remarkable how little the average outsider knows about this country, and how few have made it even a holiday resort. Lately a British Member of Parliament inquired in the House of Commons why the history of Ireland was not taught in the schools. His question shows a desire to remedy this ignorance; and perhaps with unprejudiced knowledge may come that understanding which is the forerunner of co-operation and mutual assistance.

KATHLEEN NEWTON

The Wide Horizon

Airplanes and Elbow Room

By Mary Ehrle

The lecturer on folk lore touched his guitar lightly, and it sounded the rhythm of feet marching, of wagon wheels crunching, of the far-off whistle of trains, of tires licking the hot highways.

"Here in the United States from the beginning we have always been going somewhere, headed West, looking for the bend in the road, the crest of the hill, gold mines, wheat fields, cattle ranges—"

There was nothing new in this, but it had the magic of things remembered, of homely truths touched with the finger of understanding until they shine brighter than the imagined tinsel of fairyland. And I thought of the letter that had come that morning from Freda.

* * *

Freda and I were classmates in high school; but while the rest of us could remember no other home than the Western Kansas prairie, her early childhood had been spent in the lush corn country of Illinois. She did not admire our dry winds, dust storms, and wheat that even in a good year did not grow more than knee high. So we all expected when she went to the State University that she would leave the prairie forever, and were somewhat surprised when she came back and married Jerry, who, except for a brief excursion in 1917-18, had spent his whole life in our county seat on the bank of the Arkansas River, where the river bed is half a mile wide and during most of the year the water trickles in a channel not more than six feet across and a foot deep.

Jerry ran a small store in town during the days for profit, and in the evenings and often through most of the night he tractor-farmed a section of wheat for pleasure. That was until the dust storms of the Thirties blew away both pleasure and profit. Freda and Jerry stayed on until three years ago, when they sold store and home and farm and set up shop in the beautiful, cool mountains of Pennsylvania.

They loved it, Freda wrote. The greenness in the summer, the rains, the autumn colors. And they were making a living. It was wonderful. I could easily believe that it was; only, I, too, had left the prairie, and I wondered sometimes. Did the trees and the mountains never shut off the view for Jerry? There were cottonwoods along the Arkansas, but they were not heavy enough to keep you from looking south across the river at the long, low lines of the sand hills. He had seen those dunes turn from the gray of sage brush to the yellow of wheat, and again to wild, shifting sands. To the north of town a long straight road had climbed the hill, past the high school to the water tower, and there the plain leveled off, mile after endless mile, under the fierce blue sky. Jerry had herded cattle there in his boyhood; he had known the old cattlemen of the open range, and had seen barbed wire and sod plow come. He is not an old man, in years, but he has looked a long, long way over the prairies.

* * *

Freda hadn't written for some time, until this letter came. The postmark surprised me a little, but not much. El Dorado, Kansas, July 3, 1942.

They had spent the early winter in Florida, she said, and then: "We decided to make the return trip by way of New Orleans and Texas. We turned north from Galveston to Dallas and Oklahoma City and on to El Dorado to visit Jerry's relatives. This ended with Jerry working over in Wichita in one of the airplane plants. We will probably be here until the war is won. He loves the job, works hard, gets plenty tired, but feels a little bit as though he is doing something positive about the war. Kansas greeted our return with high winds and high water. We miss the beautiful Pennsylvania scenery, but like the elbow room out here."

It makes a song to the folklore man's guitar. We miss the delightful summers, but . . . Galveston . . . Dallas . . . Oklahoma City . . . elbow room. . . . Out of the mountains, out of the spare, dry lands, we have always been going somewhere. Perhaps to this rendezvous, this summer of high winds and high waters, where we can use the urge that has kept us on the move to forge a weapon that will give every individual in the world something more important even than a quart of milk a day—elbow room, for his mind, for his free spirit.

The Common Man's Responsibility

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One notices that leading papers and magazines frequently charge our Government with being far behind the common people in the people's desire to make sacrifices for the war and in their determination to subordinate everything else to war activity. That seems to me a rather idle dispute and it may become dangerous.

We, as a nation, are far more undisciplined and personally more selfish than are the Japanese and Prussians. Individually we have not been so willing as they to sacrifice ourselves for the "common good." We start this war with the very heavy handicap of exaggerated individual selfishness. The Government cannot remedy that; we the people must do it.

Here are certain kinds of disloyalties we have all noticed: In spite of greatly reduced traffic on the highways, major traffic offenses, such as drunken driving and hit-and-run driving, are very decidedly increasing. There is also a large volume of unessential driving.

New England seems to me fairly bursting with good things to eat, yet some New Englanders made a ferocious protest over the lack of beefsteak. [Editor's note—Thousands of jobs in the meat industry were also at stake.]

An American naval officer, a former plumber, is charged with selling military favors. He is one of us common people. He was urged to take bribes by other common people, seeking favors. Dishonest people cannot have honest officials.

What Congress has done in the way of setting up a separate rubber-making project for the benefit of some farmers was wholly an act to favor a minority group of common people. The Congressmen did that in response to pressure from common people. Also I have personally heard some Mid-Westerners—common people—talk as though they would launch a rebellion if nation-wide gas rationing were imposed.

One of the most reliable of all American military experts has written in the New York Times that many American youth—common people—seek soft military jobs, and boast when through one favor or another they manage to wangle them. The Washington Post in a bold editorial charges that politicians seeking office are promising the people tires, gas, sugar and spice and all things nice. They know that we common people like that.

From many sources, also, we learn that the "home folks" are writing very discouraging letters to soldiers and sailors. The Southside Virginia News has published a striking editorial on that subject and given shocking examples of parents weakening the morale of their sons in the service.

When government imposes rigid regimes, groups bring pressure to bear on Congress and it annuls the Government's measures. Sad to say, American democracy, though in a fight for its life, expends much energy in fighting for special favors. We, the people, can't start a direly needed second front in Europe, but some of us maintain a second front here against our own Government.

Let us stop seeking an alibi. Let us, the common people of America, at this time of supreme test, show devotion and discipline that can bear at least some comparison with that of our enemies.

PETRUS
Boston

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news published in it or not otherwise credited.

Subscription Rates of special dependents are reported to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and in consideration of newsstands.

Subscription rates, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ..... $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months ..... $6.00 — One month $1.00

Canada, $13.00 a year; $3.25 for three months; $1.25 a month.

Great Britain: 1 week 2/6 each two months or fraction thereof.

Foreign Subscription Agents: Scandinavia and Finland, Continental Europe: 1/- each for each two months or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

Washington: 1757-1759 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
New York: 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.
Cleveland: 1501 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
Chicago: 1050 Tribune Building, Chicago, Ill.
Detroit: 1249 Washington Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.
Kansas City: 918 Baltimore Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
San Francisco: 703 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
Los Angeles: 1151 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.
Portland: 520 Pittock Block, Portland, Ore.
Seattle: 1008 Henry Building, Seattle, Wash.
London: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
Paris: 10 Rue de Monttessuy, Paris, France.
Geneva: 3 Rue du Mont Blanc, Geneva, Switzerland.
Australia and New Zealand: 49 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While guaranteeing to protect only those advertisements appearing in Christian Science Reading Rooms, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right is reserved to reject any advertisement at any time.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York ..... 270 Fifth Avenue
Chicago ..... Suite 2000, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit ..... 2-251 General Motors Building
Miami ..... 1320 Biscayne Building
St. Louis ..... 915 Olive Street
Kansas City ..... 1020 Walnut Street
San Francisco ..... 703 Market Street
Los Angeles ..... 530 West Seventh Street
Seattle ..... 1008 Fifth Avenue
London ..... Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1
Paris ..... 10 Rue de Monttessuy, Paris, France
Geneva ..... 3 Rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 49 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

CIRCULATION SERVICES SUPPLIED

New England: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
Eastern: 270 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
Central: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
Western: 530 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
European: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
Australasia and New Zealand: 49 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly